FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXV.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 16, 1842. [NO. 1328.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents a square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to mark the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving by the late arrivals from the North, their

Stock of MERCHANDIZE,

containing nearly every article usually kept in Stores, and the Stock is heavy and we invite Country Merchants, and our friends at large, to call and see us. We sell on time to punctual customers.

J. C. & G. B. ATKINS,
Foot of Haymount.

Fayetteville, Oct. 29, 1842. 27tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partnership of BLOCKER & HALL, at Clarksville, Simpson county, is dissolved by mutual consent. The business will in future be conducted by Mr. Calton Hall, to whom all persons indebted to the late Firm are requested to make immediate payment.

J. C. BLOCKER,
CALTON HALL.

Clarksville, Simpson County, Nov. 7. 27-3t

$100 REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber, the following SLAVES, for the apprehension of either a reward of Fifty Dollars will be given:

ALEX, who is known by Malvern, formerly belonging to Alex. Watson or Mr. Purcell of Robeson county, N. C. Sometimes called Dave Watson.

Also another slave named DAVE, purchased of Mr. McDonald, of Cumberland county, N. C. The above reward of Fifty Dollars will be given for the apprehension (without injury) of either of the named Slaves.

R. YELDELL.

Nov 3, 1842. 27tf

Information to be furnished to P. P. Johnson, Fayetteville, N. C.

District of North Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:

SHERIFF'S SALE.—Will be sold at public auction, on Saturday the 19th inst. at the Town House in Fayetteville, $2,000 Alabama money, Arkansas money, and various judgments, and 1000 acres of land in Mississippi, as the property of William J. Anderson. 850 Florida bonds and one Regulator, as the property of Edwin G. Vasses, Shades and Flower Pots, one Horse and one fine Wardrobe, as the property of William S. Lutts. Also, one Shot Gun, as the property of Nathan Evans, as the property of Nathan Evans. Various other notes and claims, the property of said Bankrupts. Under direction of the said Bankruptcy. Terms, Cash.

ELIJAH FULLER Assignee
in Bankruptcy for Cumberland county.

Fayetteville, Nov. 8, 1842. 27-4t

☞ Also at the same time, 50 casks LIME.

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:

Notice to show cause against Petition of

John W. Wooten, Merchant, Matthew N. Leary, Saddle and Harness Maker; Matthew N. Leary and Co. Executors, of the late firm of Leary and Company, Saddlers and Harness Makers; Owen Housey, Saddler and Harness Maker; George W. Melvin, Saddler and Harness Maker; Samuel T. Leary, Dealer in Boots, Shoes, &c.; Hall & Johnson, Druggists; William McKenzie, Merchant; John Cox & Son, Merchants, all of Cumberland County, N. C.; and William Watson, Farmer, of Moore county, Creditors of Jonathan Evans, Jun'r, of Cumberland County, N. C., Trader, and also a Farmer, that he, the said Jonathan Evans, Jun'r, be declared a Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 5th day of December next.

By order of the Court.

H. H. POTTER,
Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.

November 7, 1842. 27-3w

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:

Notice to shew cause against Petition of

Allen B. Peacock of Mecklenburg County, Physician, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on the 19th day of December next.

By order of the Court.

H. H. POTTER,
Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.

November 7, 1842. 27-3w pd

Valuable PLANTATION for sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale that valuable Plantation called Ashewood, situated on the East side of Cape Fear, 8 miles above the Bridge, containing 350 acres, with a comfortable house and other improvements. If this property is not disposed of at private sale before the next December Court, it will then be offered at public auction. A liberal credit will be given. For further description, apply to Allan Bell and Duncan Buie.

E. H. ASHE.

November 8, 1842. 27-tf

ALMANACS FOR 1843.

TURNER & HUGHES', and Farmers' and Planters' Almanacs for 1843, just received and for sale, wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE.

November 8, 1842.

THE MERCHANTS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BALTIMORE,

Incorporated 1836, with a Capital of $300,000,

MAKES INSURANCE on Mills, Manufactories, Houses, Stores and Goods contained therein, and all Property subject to loss or damage by fire, whether situated in town or country.

ISAAC TYSON, President.

Wm. E. Matthew, Matthew H. Beatty, William C. Shaw, Daniel Conner, John Dushane, } Directors } Charles R. Pearce, Thos. R. Matthews, G. W. Richardson, Johns Hopkins,

GEORGE B. COALE, Sec'y.

☞ J. W. WRIGHT is the Agent of the Company to receive applications for Insurance in Fayetteville and its vicinity.

September 26, 1842. 21tf

THE SUBSCRIBER

WOULD inform his friends and the public generally, that he still continues to work LOW for CASH, as an antidote for the hard times; being satisfied, from past experience, that small profits and quick returns is the safest and best mode of doing business, both for buyer and seller. And having now received his FALL REPORT OF FASHIONS from New York, he will be able to give his customers the same style of Garments worn there.

Persons from the country, visiting town, are advised to call and examine his READY-MADE CLOTHES, before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell very low.

HENRY BAKER. Hay Street,
3d door East from Lafayette Hotel.

November 1, 1842. 26-4wpd

☞ A first rate JOURNEYMAN will find steady employment at his Establishment, if early application be made.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AT AUCTION.

ON Thursday the 24th day of November, at the Town House, at 12 o'clock,

One Lot on North street,	known as	Nott Lot.	
One do	ditto,	do	Morgan Lot.
One do	ditto,	do	Van Lot.
One do	ditto,	do	Debbin Lot.

Also, the Store and improvements occupied by John Shaw as a Grocery and Barter Store, on the East side of Gillespie street,—a first rate stand, being within one door of Market Square. Terms liberal and at sale.

By order of Isaac Sullivan.

WILLKINGS, *Auct'r.*

November 2 1842. 26ts

GOLD WATCH LOST.

THE Subscriber lost a small sized Gold WATCH between Clinton and Mr. R. Rial's, in Sampson County, on his way from Clinton to Fayetteville. The following is a description: Duplex Escapement; Brothers Mills, makers; No. 2767; eight hole Jewelled, and stamped on case, "No. 127, 32, 11, liv. 2767."

A liberal compensation will be paid to the finder, and all persons are forewarned from trading for said Watch.

WARREN WINSLOW.

Fayetteville, October 22, 1842. 25tf

S. S. HORNOR, Surgeon Dentist,

REQUESTS us to inform the public that he will visit Fayetteville early in the Winter or late in the Fall, for the practice of his profession.

October 17, 1842. 25-3m

MOUNTAIN BUTTER

2000 LBS. Grayson County BUTTER,
1000 lbs. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR,

prime and fresh, just received and for sale by

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

October 17, 1842. 24-4

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber, at his Auction Store, opposite the Hotel, has in Store the following GOODS:

2500 BUSHELS Turk's Island SALT,
200 bags Rio and Laguira Coffee,
25 hhds N. Orleans and P. R. Sugars,
150 kegs Nails,
75 boxes 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 Glass,
1000 lbs Putty,
75 kegs White Lead, in Oil,
100 kegs Shot,
1500 lbs Bar Lead,
25 lbs Green Copperas,
25 kegs Dupont's Powder,
50 boxes Brown Soap,
10 tons Iron,
25 bags Pepper, Ginger and Pimento,
100 lbs best Caracoas Indigo,
200 reams Writing, Letter and Wrapping Paper,

Loaf, Lump and Crushed Sugar, Stuart's Candy, Almonds, Prunes, Raisins, Soda and Butter Crackers, Preserved Ginger, Cheese, half and qr. bbls No. 1 Mackerel, Snuff Tobacco and Spanish Cigars Imperial, Gunpowder, Hyson and Young Hyson Teas, Madder, Salts, Saleratus, Brimstone, Saltpetre, Alum, Logwood, Fustic, Camewood, Brazil wood, with other Dyes, Drugs and Medicines of good quality, Fancy Soap and Perfumery, common and fine Crockery and Glass Ware, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

150 Packages Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS, HARDWARE & CUTLERY, Cotton and Wool Cards, Fur, Wool and Palm Hats, Straw Bonnets, Collins' and Kings' Axes, 2000 pairs assorted Boots and Shoes.

The above Goods have been purchased at low prices. The assortment is general, and they will be sold at a moderate advance for Cash, or on credit to punctual customers.

SAML. W. TILLINGHAST.

October 20, 1842. 25tf

ST. MARY'S HALL,

Ravenscroft Grove, Raleigh, N. C.
Right Rev. L. S. IVES, D. D., Visiter.
Rev. ALDERT SMEDES, *Rector.*

THIS Institution for the Education of Young Ladies, in respect to the size and convenience of its buildings, and the beauty and healthfulness of its location, enjoys advantages not surpassed by those of any similar Institution in the country. It is the constant effort of the Rector to make it, in every respect, such a School, as a judicious Christian Parent would choose for his daughters.

TERMS.

For Board and English Tuition, *per session*, $100 00, payable in advance.

For Tuition in French, $12 50 per Session.

For Tuition in Music, $25 00, with $3 00 for the use of the Piano, per Session.

For Drawing and Painting, $15 00 per Session.

For a course of instruction in Ornamental Needle Work, $5 00.

No extra charge is made for the Ancient Languages.

The School year is divided into two Sessions; the former commencing May 7th, and terminating October 15th. The latter commencing November 26th, and terminating May 6th.

There is a vacation of six weeks from October 16th to November 25th. There will also be a recess of a week, during the Christmas Holidays—of a week in the Spring—and of a week in Midsummer, for the recreation and health of Pupils and Teachers.

Pupils, remaining during the vacation, will pay $2 50 per week for their board.

Pupils are required to furnish their own bedding (beds are furnished by the School) and Towels.

Mrs. Smedes will be happy to superintend the execution of any arrangements Parents may wish to make for the clothing of their children, while at School.

Pupils are not allowed to contract bills in the City, without a special direction from the Parent to the Rector; nor, except in special cases, are they permitted to visit the City, or leave the ample grounds of the Institution, unaccompanied by Mrs. Smedes, or one of her associates.

October 18, 1842. 25-6w

NEW GOODS,

At Prices to suit the Times.

I HAVE received in part, and expect in a day or two to receive my full assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Embracing Broad Cloths, various colours, and some very superior; plain and fancy Cassimeres; Satinets; Kentucky Jeans; Beaver Cloth; Blankets; Kerseys; white and red Flannels; Merino and Silk Shirts and Drawers; black, blue black and fancy coloured Silks; Muslin-de-Lains, all qualities; Gentlemen's Scarfs, Stocks, Collars, &c. &c.

A full assortment of

Groceries and Hardware,

Some beautiful sets of China, common and fine CROCKERY, HATS and SHOES, White Lead, Linseed and Winter Strained Lamp Oil, &c. All of which I am disposed to sell low, *very* low, for *Cash*, or in exchange for Country Produce.

H. LELTE,
North West corner of Market Square.

October 25, 1842. 25-tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving, by Steamers Henrietta and Cotton Plant Lines, their FALL and WINTER STOCK of GOODS, consisting in part of the following

GROCERIES,

Dry Goods, Hardware, Paints and Dye Stuffs, Drugs and Medicines, Hats, Shoes, Negro Kerseys, and Blankets, viz:

500 SACKS Liverpool SALT, (very large,)
10 hhds, Sugar, St. Croix and Porto Rico,
58 bags prime Rio Coffee,
10 do. do. Laguira do.
5 do. Old Government Java,
1000 lbs, Loaf Sugar, double refined,
10 tons Swedes, English, Band and Hoop Iron,
100 kegs cut Nails and Brads,
100 pair Iron Trace Chains,
25 dozen Carolina Hoes, bright Vises, Anvils and Hammers,
4 dozen Collins', King's and other Axes
Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, Spades, Shovels, &c. &c.
10 pair Smith's Bellows, (D. Berrien's,)
50 sides Sole Leather, (prime,)
200 lbs. best Indigo,
500 lbs. Dutch Madder,
50 kegs White Lead in Oil,
50 do. FFF and FFG Dupont's Powder,
2000 lbs. Lead and Shot,
20 hhds. Molasses,

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs, with a fair assortment of STAPLE DRY GOODS, Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope and Twine; all of which has recently been selected in New York, with great care and economy. In a word, we can off'r our customers Goods at *lower rates* for Cash or Country Produce, than any former year. Thankful for past patronage, we hope to continue to receive a merited portion of the same.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings.

Fayetteville, Sept. 27, 1842. 18tf

N. B. We shall continue our strict attention to all kinds of Produce, Forwarding and Commission business. C. J. & R. M. O.

SHOES.

JUST received from the Northern cities, a very large and general assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Calf, Seal, Morocco, and Kid Shoes, Boots, Buskins, and Slippers, all of the latest fashions, and from the most approved Manufacturers.

Also, Sole and Upper Leather, Calf Skins, Lining and Binding Skins, Shoe Thread, Sparables, Pegs, &c. &c., which will be sold low for Cash, or to those who cash their bills when presented.

Having the best of Workmen, I continue to Manufacture and Repair as usual, at my Old Stand.

Persons indebted to me, by note or account, are requested to make immediate payment.

P. PEARCE.

Fayetteville, September 6, 1842. 18tf

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

THE undersigned takes this method to return his sincere thanks to his friends, and the public generally, for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him since he has been in Fayetteville, and trusts, by strict attention to business, still to merit public approbation.

Impressed with the truth that a "quick shilling is worth more than a slow pound," he has resolved to lower his prices to suit the times.

He will warrant all work done at his Establishment, as to the fit and make, as he employs none but first rate hands.

Persons from the country, who may wish to have their work done at home, can have it cut, with the same care and attention as if he made it up himself.

The Subscriber may be found at all times at his Store on Hay street, second door West of the Lafayette Hotel.

HENRY BAKER.

Fayetteville, May 25, 1842. 3-6m

N. B. On hand, a few articles of Ready-made CLOTHING, which I would be glad to dispose of low for Cash. H. B.

LAND SALE.

WILL be sold at the door of the Court House in the town of Fayetteville, on Monday the 5th day of December next, at 12 o'clock, M., the following REAL ESTATE, viz:—

120 acres on the North East side of the North West branch of Cape Fear River, joining King and others.

150 acres, joining A. Elliot and others, on Cape Fear River.

By Decree of the Court of Equity.

Terms.—Six months credit, with interest from date; bond with approved security.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Clerk and Master.

October 12, 1842. 24ts

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to all and every person whatsoever, forewarning them from trading with my wife, ELIZA E. De SHIELDS, on my account; and also forewarning them from aiding or assisting, harboring or protecting her, in any way whatsoever, under all the pains and penalties of the laws of North Carolina in such cases made and provided, as the said Eliza E. De Shields has quit my bed and board without any just cause, and against my will and consent. The law will be strictly prosecuted.

MARTIN ALEX'R De SHIELDS.

August 20, 1842. 21-3m

Mrs. Eliza E. De Shields,

TAKE notice, that I am prepared to furnish you with a comfortable support at any time you may require the same. Any communication arriving at Fair Bluff Post Office, addressed to me, will receive prompt attention.

MARTIN ALEX'R DE SHIELDS.

Fair Bluff, Columbus county, Sept. 20, 1842.

Children's Toy Books,

FOR SALE AT THE BOOK STORE.

Job Printing of all kinds

Neatly executed at this Office.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT application will be made to the next Legislature of North Carolina, to create a new County, to be formed out of parts of the Counties of Anson and Mecklenburg.

November 1, 1842. 27-4w

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT application will be made to the next Legislature of North Carolina, to Incorporate the Lane's Creek Church, in Anson County, a member of the Moriah Missionary Baptist Association.

November 1, 1842. 27-4w

CLOTHING.

THE Subscriber has on the way from New York a consignment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Which will arrive in the course of ten days, consisting of Dress and Frock COATS, OVERCOATS, PANTALOONS, and VESTS. They will be sold at Auction on their arrival.

S. W. TILLINGHAST, *Auct'r.*

October 29, 1842. 26tf

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings.

THE Subscriber has just received his Fall Supply of GOODS, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash, consisting of

Superfine blue, black, and invisible green Cloths; Pilot Cloth; blue and black Cassimeres; Vestings; Trimmings, &c.

☞ He still continues to carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS, at his Stand on Hay Street, and those who will favor him with their work, may rely on its being made up in the best style.

ARCHIBALD GRAHAM.

October 31, 1842. 26-4w

Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, for Colds, Coughs, Consumption, &c.

☞ A Fresh supply just received and for Sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, to alter the time of selling Lands and Negroes, from the first Monday in March and September, to the last Monday in February and August, in Montgomery County, so as to enable the Sheriff of said County to sell such property only on Mondays of the Superior Courts. *October* 8, 1842. 24-5w

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina, to repeal the law abolishing Juries in the Montgomery County Courts. *October* 5, 1842. 24-5w

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT application will be made to the next Legislature, to move the Public Buildings from Lumberton, in Robeson County, and locate the same at or near the centre of said County, where a suitable place may be found.

October 15, 1842. 24tf

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT application will be made to the next Legislature to move the Public Buildings from Lawrenceville, in Montgomery County, and locate the same at or as near the centre of said County as a suitable place may be found.

September 28, 1842. 23-6w

SWAIM'S EXECUTOR.

THE Subscriber has received a few copies of this Guide to Executors, Administrators and Guardians, founded on the Statute Law of North Carolina, (which has been radically changed since the publication of the Revised Statutes.)

For sale by E. J. HALE.

Stationary of all kinds,

KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND, and for sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HLAE.

LAND SALE POSTPONED.

THE Sale of the Land situate on McLennan's Creek, Moore County, known as the McLeod Land, is postponed until Tuesday the 17th day of January, 1843, when it will be sold for ready money, on the premises, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock.

S. C. BRUCE, *C. M. E.*

October 28, 1842. 26tf

BRILLIANT LOTTERIES FOR NOVEMBER.

J. G. Gregory & Co., Managers.

3 Prizes of $25,000, amounting to $75,000.

Virginia Leesburg LOTTERY,

Class Q. for 1842, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, the 26th day of November, 1842.

GRAND PRIZES!

1 Prize of $25,000
1 Prize of 25,000
1 Prize of 25,000
} 3 Prizes of $25,000 are $75,000.

$7,000,—$5,000,—$2,227,—50 Prizes of $1,000,—50 of $300,—50 of $250,—130 of $200.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of packages of 26 Whole Tickets $130 00
Ditto do 26 Half do 65 00
Ditto do 26 Quarter do 32 50

☞ Orders from a distance will receive the most prompt attention, and as soon as each drawing is over an account of it will be sent to all who order tickets from us. Address

J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers*,
Washington City, D. C.

October 24, 1842. 26-td-pd

Pork and Beef.—The Telegraph, published at Alton, Illinois, states that "a market will be found this winter in this city for all the Pork that will be brought in. The price, however, will be low—*very low;*—varying from One to Two Dollars per hundred: and none but choice and very heavy hogs will command the latter price.

As to Beef, there will be but very little, if any, purchased. The fatal consequences that have attached to every person who has touched beef for the last five years, will have the effect of driving all the *knowing ones* from the market."

An exchange paper says the girls complain that the times are so hard that the young men can't pay their *addresses*.

Why don't the girls sue and have them bound over to *court?*—*N. H. Gazette.*

"ENCOURAGE YOUR OWN."

Passing recently a shop which a young mechanic of good trade had been occupying, we found it closed. The sign was down, and all was silent as the tomb. The cause was naturally asked.

Was he temperate? Yes. Was he attentive and industrious? Yes. Were his prices reasonable?—The same as others asked. Was he desirous to locate at home? He was. Then why had he closed his shop? Because patronage was not extended to him. He waited for months, but received scarcely work enough to keep soul and body together—while some of our citizens were at the same time procuring their work from other towns—no better executed than he was able to furnish at a lower price.

"*Encourage your own,*" said we. But our train of thought was disturbed by an invitation to step into a cabinet-maker's warehouse. Here was as fine a supply of furniture as decorated Faneuil Hall at the great Fair. Sofas, bureaus, chairs, and a hundred etceteras, were displayed around the room.—And where do you find purchasers for all these! said we to the industrious manufacturer.

Oh, they go to the New York and Boston markets.

To the *Boston* market, we exclaimed, why neighbor —— has just purchased some articles from Boston, at a great bargain he thinks—a sofa much like that for forty dollars—some splendid chairs too—he did not know there were any like them in town, until I now see you have some here so much like them that I suppose you have taken the pattern.

That sofa and those chairs too, were of my own manufacture—and he has paid for them in addition to the price I ask here, two freights and commission—besides a small bill for repairs of injury by moving.

Is it possible! said we, then full sure our motto, "*Encourage your own,*" is not only patriotic, but also economical.

Mr. —— has all his coats made in the city—no tailor of his own town can ever make a fit—they are only convenient to call upon when a button gets off, or the elbow needs a stitch. He handed in an old coat to repair to one of our established tailors, with a high commendation upon the workmanship, and a wonder that none of the town tailors could do so well

Who made this coat, sir! inquired the tailor, as he cast his eyes over the work.

A Mr. ——, of the city.

Oh yes, he is a very good workman—he served his time with me, and has just established himself in the city. I see, however, he has not paid quite the attention to stitching the collar I used to require of him—and I suppose a pressure of work has compelled him to make a little longer stitches than I used to let pass. However, he will no doubt improve.

"*Encourage your own,*" thought we, if you wish to save yourself from the chagrin that was manifest in the patron's countenance.

There is no smoke from that brass founder's furnace—his door is open to be sure, and he is standing in it—but his lathe is still. Well, neighbor, how is business! Dull—had no orders from Boston for three months. Don't you find enough town work! Scarcely any, it is all procured in Boston. Have they any better facilities for doing work cheap in the city, than in this town! None: we have every facility they possess in Boston for manufacturing, and cheaper rents: but still the work goes there and we are idle.

If this policy drives the honest and industrious mechanic to the alms-house, how much better it will then appear to "*Encourage your own.*"

What a fine toned piano! Only listen. It is better than Gilbert's—it must be imported. Who made it! It was made at our organ factory; and yet while there are more than 100 pianos in use in town, there is scarcely enough support given to the industrious and ingenious manufacturers, to insure them a living. What a fine and useful tune might be made of the words, "*Encourage your own.*"

Here is a new store just opened for 'ten days only," with the fag end of some stock which city purchasers will not look at. 'Great bargains—*at less than cost,*' are hung out—and our regular dealers have the mortification of seeing their counters deserted, and all the customers *taken in* at the new store. In two days the stock is distributed in town: spotted cloths—rotten cloths—defective cloths, &c. &c., are found too late—have been too dearly paid for. Had they been purchased of our regular dealers they would have been returned, but "Mr. Ten days" is among the missing, and they must pocket the loss. How much better it would have been to have followed the motto—"*Encourage your own.*"

Sir, shall I furnish you with a pair of these French boes—cheap, indeed, for those who make them live on frog soup, and can therefore work cheaper than our beef eaters.

And can you tell how much was paid for imported shoes last year?

Only fifty thousand dollars, sir.

No, sir, my family shall not wear the foreign article, so long as the Yankee beef eaters need my patronage to make the pot boil. Give me the brogans first. And, sir, in future, we will buy all our shoes of you, if you will put on your shoe stamp, "*Encourage your own.*"

Here are some hats, sir, right from New York, if they have not crossed the Atlantic.

Who are those half dozen men I saw idle in your shop on Saturday?

Oh, they are some hatters who are out of employ.

Just get one of them to make me a hat if it cost ten dollars—and put on the tip just under his name, "*Encourage your own.*" Let there be over his name the American eagle, with this motto:

'Our country against the World,
'Our State before any other in the Union,
'Our Town in preference to any other in the State.'

This may seem selfish, but we are fully convinced that it is the true policy to insure prosperity. It generally adopted, no one would have cause for complaint. Even if you pay a little more for an article, it is better for the general prosperity of a town that its own citizens should be patronized—as it gives them the means to extend the wave till every little circle in the lake of prosperity unites and sets the whole community in motion.—"*Encourage your own.*"—*Portsmouth Journal.*

Sheep-killing Dogs.—We hear of frequent complaints among the farmers of this country of the depredations of dogs among their sheep. In several instances it has been so great as to discourage many persons entirely from trying to raise sheep, which are decidedly among the most useful animals we can raise in this country. As we have had some experience in this matter, we can put our friends on a plan by which they may rid themselves of sheep-killing dogs. It is this:

Build a pen of rails or poles five or six feet high, near where your sheep graze or lie of nights. Let the cracks be close, so that a dog cannot creep through; narrow it towards the top, like a partridge trap, and at the top leave a hole about two, or two and a half feet square. Bait this pen with a quarter of mutton, leaving the skin on, or with a whole sheep if you like, and then pen up your sheep at another place. A thieving dog will find no difficulty in getting into this pen, and will readily pounce upon his prey through the hole in the top; but when he has indulged his barbarous appetite and attempts to return, he will find out the difference between concavity and convexity; or in other words will be "fairly in for it," and may be easily captured.

Asheville Messenger.

"*Row on.*"—"For the first five years of my professional life," once said a gentleman to us, "I had to row against wind and stream and tide." "And what did you do?" was our question. "Do," replied he, "do, why I rowed on, to be sure." And so he did row on, and to a good purpose too, until he came to the open sea, took favorable breezes, and brought his voyage to a most successful termination, leaving behind him a most enviable reputation of worth and wisdom, impressing the mark of his strong mind and excellent character deep and clear on the community in which he lived, and obtaining an immortality worth more than a monarch's crown in the respectful memory of thousands. His remark deserves to be remembered as a motto. The great business of all is to "row on" with unflinching courage and steady perseverance. All trades and professions have their difficulties, and almost every individual meets with discouragements. The only way, therefore, to go ahead, is to "row on." Decision of character, determination of will, the resolution to press on, when sure we are on the right track or in pursuit of a good and honorable end, this is the secret of living so as to come out at last safe and sound. There are "lions" in every path, and they must be met and conquered, or the hope of ultimate success must be abandoned. A poor man with a tribe of children, finding work hard to get, and hard when it is got, sometimes will almost despair; every thing will seem to be against him, but let him not be cast down—let him "row on," and by and by matters will very likely grow brighter. As with the poor man, so with all men. Head winds are to be expected; contrary currents will come; the tide does not always run *with* us; but never mind, "row on;" pull the harder, till the oars bend again, and victory will wait upon and reward patient endeavors. Those who have risen from obscurity to eminence—those who, from being poor, have become rich—those who, born in the midst of ignorance, have forced their way among the learned—those who have made themselves, and made themselves well, have generally been those who understood the importance of "rowing on." "Faint heart never won fair lady," nor any thing else.

Newburyport Herald.

Here is a beautiful thing from the pen of Mrs. Cornwall Baron Wilson:

THE HEAD AND THE HEART.

"Please, my lady, buy a nosegay or bestow a trifle," was the address of a pale, emaciated looking woman, holding a few withered flowers in her hand, to a lady who sat on the beach of Brighton, watching the blue waves of the receding tide. "I have no half pence my good woman," said the lady, looking up from the novel she was perusing with a listless gaze; "if I had, I would give them to you." I am a poor widow with three helpless children depending on me, *would* you bestow a small trifle to help us on our way?" "I have told you I have no half-pence," reiterated the lady, somewhat pettishly. "Really," she added, as the poor applicant turned meekly away, "this is worse than the streets of London; they should have a police on the shore to prevent such annoyance," were the thoughtless dictates of the HEAD. "Mamma," said a blue eyed boy who was lying on the beach at the lady's feet flinging pebbles into the sea, "I wish you *had* a penny, for the poor woman *does* look hungry, and you know *we* are going to have a nice dinner, and you have promised me a glass of wine." The HEART of the lady answered the appeal of her child; and with a blush of shame crimsoning her cheek at the tacit reproof his artless words conveyed, she opened her reticule, placed half-a-crown in his tiny hands, and in another moment the boy was bounding along the sands on his errand of mercy. In a few seconds he returned, his eyes sparkling with delight, and his countenance glowing with health and beauty. "Oh! mamma, the poor woman was so thankful; she wanted to turn back, but I would not let her; and she said God bless the noble lady, and you, too, my pretty lamb; my children will now have bread for these two days, and we shall go on our way rejoicing." The eyes of the lady glistened as she heard the recital of her child, and her HEART told her that its pleasure bestowed a pleasure the cold reasoning of the HEAD could never bestow."

"There is that scattereth yet increaseth, and there is that withholdeth more than is meet but it tendeth to poverty."

To the first of these classes evidently belongs Mr. Jesse Trull, jr., of Andover, who on a farm of 45 acres, has expended in the last three years $1685 for manure, besides using all which could be made on the farm, and 50 loads of night soil, which cost but little except the trouble and labor of carting. Besides this large sum for manure, he has paid in the same time $1500 for labor, $600 for wagons and tools, and his family expenses estimated at $500 a year. He also expended in a cellar for his barn, and other improvements, enough to make up $600 in three years. All this has been returned to him by the sale of the products of the farm, and the farm he has in the meantime increased in value full 33 per centum, notwithstanding the state of the times.

He has the present year among other produce, one acre of blood beets, which it is supposed will yield 300 bushels; an acre and a half of cabbages planted at the rate of 500 hills to the acre, which he calculates will give 6000 marketable heads, worth $40 a thousand—5 acres of potatoes, averaging 250 bushels the acre—3½ acres of melons, squashes and cucumbers—3 acres of peas, 2 acres beans,—several acres of corn,—2 acres oats, yielded 40 bushels to the acre—and twelve acres mowing, from which he has taken 20 tons of English hay. He keeps but one cow, two horses, one yoke of oxen, and hogs enough to work over his green refuse stuff and make his own pork.

Newburyport Herald.

The editor of a Western newspaper thus introduces some verses: "The poem published this week was composed by an esteemed friend *who has lain in the grave many years for his own amusement.*"

"Papa, the temperance men say they put logwood in Port Wine. Is that what dyes your nose so red?" "Nonsense, my son, go to bed."

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

The "Ohio State Journal" opportunely rebukes the trimming and vacillating course of such politicians, professing Whig principles, as are watching the portents for an excuse for abandoning their strongest and best men, and looking out for others whom it pleases them to represent as more *available* candidates for the highest trusts in the gift of the People. Has not the Whig party suffered already sufficiently by such counsels? Is the present state of parties, and, what is vastly more important, is the present condition of the country, such as to tempt us to repeat the experiment of surrendering the first choice of nine-tenths of the Whigs, to propitiate the other tenth who have no determined preference? Away with such timorous or faithless counsels! Away with them!

"Doubtless," says the Journal—and we adopt its sentiment and its language—"Doubtless the Locofoco Federal party would be glad to see Mr. Clay abandoned by those whose principles he has so long upheld and so ably vindicated in the public councils. We do not yet know that Mr. Clay will permit his name to be used in the approaching canvass. He has not yet accepted the nominations that have been tendered to him by several of the States; but he seems to be the individual towards whom all eyes are turned, and who more than any other embodies the sentiments to which the intelligence and patriotism of the country pays homage. It may not be to the power of the Whig party to *command* success, but if they can elevate *any* man to the Presidency, and snatch the reins of power from the feeble hands of those whose corruptions and prodigacy have well nigh plunged the country into irretrievable ruin, it will be by making the name of CLAY their watchword and rallying cry, and staking the principles which can alone restore the prosperity of the Republic upon the result."

"We would advise our opponents not to make themselves too officious in our affairs. Thus far the indications are pretty conclusive that Mr. Clay is the favorite candidate of the mass of the Whig party, and that if he should not himself decline the honors which they propose to bestow upon him, they will unite as one man in his support. Let them look to their own concerns. Let them settle the conflicting claims of their aspiring chiefs, *one* of whom at least gives them to understand that he shall run, *'nomination or no nomination!'* Let them unfurl the banner of no tariff—no currency—no markets—no relief to the States—low wages—low prices—no recognition of the principles of justice in our dealings with foreign nations—and write the name of their candidate above, and they will find us ready to enter the lists, united, enthusiastic, confident, and strong. We shall then be ready to say in the presence of all faint-hearted friends and insolent foes,

> "Who hath no stomach for this fight,
> Let him depart; his passport shall be made,
> And crowns for convoy put into his purse.
> Who fears his fellowship to die with us.
> We would not die in that man's company."

The Janus-faced Party.—The Locos are always twitting the Whigs with having "no principles"—for the same reason, we suppose, that the rogue is always the first to cry out "Stop Thief!" What, pray, are *their* principles? The Richmond Enquirer is in favor of "a tariff for revenue," (which is another version of the "judicious tariff" phrase—Mr. Wm. Smith of Culpeper, one of the ablest Locos in the State, is against even a revenue tariff, and goes openly for a *Direct Tax*, which very few of his associates are *yet* bold enough to avow themselves in favor of—Col. R. M. Johnson goes for a *protective* tariff—Mr. Benton for a *discriminating* tariff—and so on to the end of the chapter of contradictions! And, in pursuance of this politic plan of presenting a broad-side of their canvass, to every point of the compass—being all things to all men, in order to catch votes,—they are absolutely seeking, in some quarters, to deprive the Whigs of the benefits of a position, into which that party are forced in other quarters, for the purpose of heaping odium upon them. Thus, in the South, *Tariff! Tariff! Tariff!* is the parrot-cry, which meets our ears at every turn—and Clay is denounced as the great pillar of the system. On the other hand, we have now before us the Lancaster (Pennsylvania) Intelligencer, a Locofoco paper, which swears most lustily, and in capitals, too, that "CLAY IS OPPOSED TO A PROTECTIVE TARIFF"—and inferentially argues that the only hope of the Tariffites is to elect Locofocos!!! Thus are the people bamboozled and hoodwinked! In the South they are told, put down Clay, or the Tariff will ruin you—(they are now pretty well ruined, however, without a tariff)—while in the North, they swear that Clay is against the Tariff, and urge the people to reject him on that ground!—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

Tyler and Democracy.—Though Mr. Tyler looks very sweet on the locofocos, they are as coy and coquetish as any ambitious maiden who flatters herself that she has plenty of faithful lovers. Some of them it seems, treat the Presidential ogling with decided contempt. An unwavering Jeffersonian Republican, in a friendly correspondence with the editor of the Alexandria Gazette says:

"I, of course, however I may respect many of you Whigs, and agree with *some* of *your* opinions, can never join you, and must continue to be ranked by you amongst the Locofocos. But, if there has been one thing more than any other that has disgusted me with politics, and nearly driven me out of the Democratic ranks as at present organised, it is the *sycophancy* and *toadyism* displayed towards John Tyler by most of the party. No *true Democrat* can approve of *treachery*."

Mr. Michael Walsh, one of the irregular candidates for the Assembly, more regularly nominated at Tammany than any of the rest of them, in one of his recent speeches drew the following portraiture of a Tammany Hall nominating committee:

"To effectually succeed in their operations, it is necessary that the said majority be composed of fellows who would betray their country and their God (if it were possible) for ten dollars. This accounts for Woolridge being on at that time, and being so intimate with certain public functionaries who are indebted to him, and others of his mental and moral calibre, for their situations and knowledge of rascality. All the honest men on that committee voted for me, and all the bribed thieves and ragamuffins voted against me. *Three of the latter have been since sent to the State prison for burglary; eleven to the penitentiary for petty thefts; three committed suicide; one lives round the tombs, by swearing men were in Ohio when they committed crimes in this city; another died of delirium tremens on the Five Points; nine have been convicted and fined for playing thimble on race courses.* Woolridge and the balance, being too craven and cowardly to commit any crime, are yet at large in consequence of certain services they perform for the gentlemen of the law."

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THE NEW YORK ELECTION.

We have received from the City of New York, and from one or two adjacent counties, returns of the Election held there on Tuesday last, which show that the Locofocos carried the City by a majority of some two thousand votes, and have gained somewhat in the counties heard from. It seems to be probable also that the same party, assisted by the friends of the Administration, and by all the patronage of the General Government, have carried the election throughout the State.

Our political friends were too sanguine, perhaps, in supposing they could carry the city. They have done nobly, as it is, in the stand they have made against the coalition between the seceders from the Whig party and their old adversaries the Locofocos and Destructives acting in close phalanx with them. It is a thing for the Whigs of the City of New York to boast of, and for their friends in other parts of the Union to honor and respect them for, that, under all the disadvantages which they have contended against, they are beaten in the city by a less majority than the Locofoco candidate for Governor obtained in 1840, when the most active electioneerers in the Whig ranks were the very men who at the late election were found marshalled against them.

In the part taken by the active friends of the General Administration in the canvass and at the election, there was indeed no attempt at disguise. To do them justice, their conduct was open and above-board.—The "Union," the acknowledged organ of the Administration, steadily and consistently sustained the Locofoco ticket, with a sincerity and an earnestness of which the following brief extracts, taken from that paper of Monday evening last, now lying before us, will give the reader hardly an adequate conception:

FROM THE "UNION" OF MONDAY EVENING.

"*The friends of the General Administration will to a man support the* Whole Democratic [Locofoco] Ticket."

"Remember that one vote in the city of N. York, at this election, may lose *the Democracy* the thirteen Assemblymen from this city, and consequently defeat the election of *their champion*, Silas Wright, Jr., *as United States Senator* for six years from the 4th March next."

"MECHANICS AND WORKINGMEN.—Give to-morrow to your country. Devote the day in exerting yourselves *in behalf of Democratic candidates*."

"DEMOCRATS OF THE SIXTH DISTRICT!—*Your* candidate for Congress, John McKeon, *must be elected*. He will receive the votes of *every friend of the good cause*, and his majority must strike dismay to the hearts of his opponents." (the Whigs.)

"William B. Maclay, *the Democratic candidate* of the Fourth District, will prove *an able champion* in Congress for the people of this city. A man of talent, industry, and integrity, he will do honor to his constituents."

"Our friends must not suppose that by voting they have discharged their duty. They must not only vote themselves, but *make it a point to see that every acquaintance* has also performed his duty. If one be sick, but able to crawl into a carriage, his vote must not be lost."

With the General Government thus in the field, and its trumpeter sounding the charge upon every note of his bugle, ought it to be a matter of surprise that the Locofoco party obtained almost as large a majority over the true and faithful Whigs (for Governor) as it did in 1840, when all the excitement of the Presidential Election was favorable to the Whigs? Surely not. We repeat, then, that the Whigs of New York have done nobly, and entitled themselves to the thanks of the great Whig party throughout the Union.

The City turned by Foreign Loco Foco Votes.—The Loco Foco party naturalized over *Two Thousand* foreign voters, and still have carried the city by only about the same number. The City Hall, for three days past, presented a scene of excitement never before known. Thousands have surrounded the Court Room doors, and there has been about one thousand constantly waiting, pushing and crowding to gain admittance. Even with the eight to ten thousand foreign voters permanently residing in this city, the Whigs, notwithstanding the *new* naturalised voters, have always a majority. The Loco Focos have not, for the last five years, had as large a majority as they have manufactured voters, to say nothing of their double voting. Thus perceiving that they have about as many go over to the Whigs every year as they manufacture.—*New York Express.*

John Tyler.—In taking a stroll along the wharves, a day or two since, we saw some Cotton branded with the above formidable name. We had some curiosity to know the quality of the article. On pulling a sample out of two or three of the bales, we could discover, although no great judge of the article, that it was of the *meanest* kind. This aroused our curiosity still farther, and we made some inquiry about it. We found that it had been sent from the interior with this brand on it, with orders to forward it to Liverpool for sale. The invoice represented it as water-packed, false-packed, dishonestly packed and unmerchantable—*odds and ends of every thing mean*—and the orders were, to sell it with all its faults. We think the shipper of the "John Tyler" brand must be a bit of a wag.—*Sav. Republican.*

A statement in the Rule of Three.—The Rochester Democrat says that "John C. Spencer, in the Spring of 1841, wrote a letter to a gentleman in Ontario county, urging him to exert himself in favor of the election of the Hon. John Greig; for, said Mr. Spencer, "his success is of the last importance on the questions of a *National Bank, the Distribution of the Proceeds of the Public Lands*, and the *Tariff*, as some of the Southern Whigs may *bolt*." If this gentleman would write so freely in favor of these questions for $2,500 a year, how much would he do against it for $6,000? Cypher it up, boys."

Mr. Spencer meets with the robbers from all quarters, but we do not know that any one, Whig or Loco, has condensed into so small a compass the gist of the whole matter as the Charleston *Mercury*. He says, that "Mr. Tyler paid full price for a second hand article." It was a good article when first gilded, but when *that* wore off, there was nothing left but *brass* or pinchbeck—both have a bad odor when hard rubbed.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Great Western arrived at New York on Tuesday afternoon at 6 o'clock. She brought upwards of 109 passengers, among them Mr. Maxcy, our late Charge at Brussels, Mr. Pageot, French Minister at Washington, Mr. DeBalzan, Vice Consul of N. York, M. Sampayo, Attached to the Legation of the United States at Paris, and Professor Longfellow.

We have received our files from London up to the day of sailing, (22d inst.)

Ratification of the Treaty.—The Great Western brings Mr. Derrick, the Special Messenger of the Government, with official confirmation of the ratification of the Treaty between the United States and England on the part of the British Government.

LIVERPOOL, October 21, 1842.

The demand for Cotton is still limited, and the market freely supplied with American at former rates.

The sales of the week amount to 16,030 bales, including 400 American and 1200 Surat on speculation, and 300 American and 200 Surat for export, at the following rates:—

60 bales Sea Island, 8¾ a 14; 20 do. Stained do. 6 a 7⅞; 2530 do. Upland, 4 a 5¾; 2820 do. Mobile and Alabama, 4 a 5¾; 6130 do. N. Orleans, 3⅞ a 7.

The Health of Her Majesty.—We have very high authority for announcing the important and highly gratifying fact, that our most Gracious Sovereign is in that delicate and interesting situation, the intimation of which cannot fail to be received with the most heartfelt interest by every loyal subject in the dominions of her Majesty. Sir James Clark, one of the physicians in ordinary to the Queen, has paid frequent visits to her Majesty of late at Windsor Castle. Her Majesty has not taken any equestrian exercise for some time past.—*Morning Herald.*

The effect of three days of cold weather in England.—A correspondent of the Courier and Enquirer, under date of 21st of October says:

"The truth is, that the last three days have been wintry cold; and the thoughts of the approach of winter, in the midst of a distress of the population so extensive, appears to appal almost every mind. The abundance of potatoes is certainly a great salvation; but to almost millions to whom the winter is approaching without prospect of even partial employment, there is no consolation in the cheapness of the lowest food, when clothing, coals, and other equally indispensable things, cannot possibly be obtained. A gentleman of excellent abilities, and largely engaged in commerce, returned this morning from Yorkshire, and says that his friends in various parts of that manufacturing county view the approach of winter with dismay."

BOZ.

The Great Western has brought out Dickens' "American Notes for General Circulation." In running our eye over its pages, we find nothing in it of a very striking character, except that after speaking very disparagingly of the "American Press," he *endorses*, in all its length and breadth, the late article in the "Foreign Quarterly," for which, we doubt not, he furnished the material, and which he caused to be written, if he did not write himself.

The following extract will satisfy the friends of Mr. Dickens, that if he be not the writer of that infamous review, he is willing to endorse it and vouch for its accuracy:

"Or let him refer to an *able and* PERFECTLY TRUTHFUL article in *The Foreign Quarterly Review*, published in the present month of *October*, to which my attention has been attracted, since these sheets have been passing through the press."

Mr. Dickens' book is largely extracted from by the London press, and from a cursory glance over those extracts, we judge that he has made out a work which the Americans will have some little reason to find fault with.

His observations upon the public and charitable institutions of Boston, including the lunatic asylums and gaols, contain matter not only of absorbing interest to the philanthropist, but of the very highest importance to the legislator and economist. The following is a specimen:

American Newspaper Press.—When any man of any grade of desert, in intellect or character, can climb to any public distinction, no matter what, in America, without first grovelling down upon the earth and bending the knee before this monster of depravity; when any private excellence is safe from its attacks; when any social confidence is left unbroken by it, or any tie of social decency and honor is held in the least regard; when any man in that free country has freedom of opinion, and presumes to think for himself and speak for himself, without humble reference to a censorship which, for its rampant ignorance and base dishonesty, he utterly loathes and despises in his heart; when those who most acutely feel its infamy and the reproach it casts upon the nation, and who must denounce it to each other, dare to set their heels upon and crush it openly in the sight of all men; then I will believe that its influence is lessening, and men are returning to their manly sense.

But while that press has its evil eye in every house, and its black hand in every appointment in the State, from a President to a postman—while with ribald slander for its only stock in trade, it is the standard literature of an enormous class, who must find their reading in a newspaper, or they will not read at all—so long must its odium be upon the country's head, and so long must its odium be plainly visible in the republic. To those who are accustomed to the leading English journals, or to the respectable journals of Europe—to those who are accustomed to any thing else in print and paper—it would be impossible, without an amount of extract, for which I have neither space nor inclination, to convey an adequate idea of this frightful engine in America.—*Dickens' Notes on America.*

Landing at Boston.

"When I landed in America, I could not help being strongly impressed with the contrast their Custom House presented, and the attention, politeness, and good humor with which its officers discharged their duty.

"As we did not land at Boston, in consequence of some detention at the wharf, until after dark, I received my first impressions of the city in walking down to the Custom House on the morning after our arrival, which was Sunday. I am afraid to say, by the way, how many offers of pews and seats in church for that morning were made to us, by formal note of invitation, before we had half finished our first dinner in America, but if I may be allowed to make a moderate guess, without going into nicer calculation, I should say that at least as many sittings were proffered us as would have accommodated a score or two of grown up families. The number of creeds and forms of religion to which the pleasure of our company was requested was in very fair proportion.

"When I got into the streets upon this Sunday morning, the air was so clear, the houses were so bright and gay; the signboards were painted in such gaudy colors; the gilded letters were so very golden; the bricks were so very red, the stone was so very white, the blinds and area railings were so very green, the knobs and plates upon the street-doors so marvellously bright and twinkling, and all so slight and unsubstantial in appearance, that every thoroughfare in the city looked exactly like a scene in a pantomime. It rarely happens in the business streets that a tradesman, if I may venture to call anybody a tradesman, where everybody is a merchant, resides above his store; so that many occupations are often carried on in one house, and the whole front is covered with boards and inscriptions. As I walked along I kept glancing up at these boards, confidently expecting to see a few of them change into something; and I never turned a corner suddenly without looking out for the clown and pantaloon, who, I had no doubt, were hiding in a doorway or behind some pillar close at hand. As to Harlequin and Columbine, I discovered immediately that they lodged (they are always looking after lodgings in a pantomime) at a very small clockmaker's, one story high, near the hotel; which, in addition to various symbols and devices, almost covering the whole front, had a great dial hanging out—to be jumped through, of course.

"The suburbs are, if possible, even more unsubstantial-looking than the city. The white wooden houses (so white that it makes one wink to look at them) with their green jalousie blinds, are so sprinkled and dropped about in all directions, without seeming to have any root at all in the ground; and the small churches and chapels are so prim, and bright, and highly varnished, that I almost believed the whole affair could be taken piecemeal like a child's toy, and crammed into a little box.

"The city is a beautiful one, and cannot fail, I should imagine, to impress all strangers very favorably. The private dwelling houses are, for the most part, large and elegant, the shops extremely good, and the public buildings handsome. The State House is built upon the summit of a hill, which rises gradually at first, and afterwards by a steep ascent, almost from the water's edge. In front is a green enclosure, called the common. The site is beautiful, and from the top there is a charming panoramic view of the whole town and neighborhood. In addition to a variety of commodious offices, it contains two handsome chambers; in one the House of Representatives of the State hold their meetings; in the other, the Senate. Such proceedings as I saw here were conducted with perfect gravity and decorum, and were certainly calculated to inspire attention and respect."

The Ladies of Boston.

"The tone of society in Boston is one of perfect politeness, courtesy, and good breeding. The ladies are unquestionably very beautiful—in face; but there I am compelled to stop. Their education is much as with us; neither better nor worse. I had heard some very marvellous stories in this respect; but not believing them, was not disappointed."

Dinner at Boston.

"The usual dinner hour is two o'clock. A dinner party takes place at five, and at an evening party they seldom sup later than eleven; so that it goes hard but one gets home, even from a rout, by midnight. I never could find out any difference between a party at Boston and a party in London, saving that at the former place all assemblies are held at a more rational hour; that the conversation may possibly be a little louder and more cheerful; that a guest is usually expected to ascend to the very top of the house to take his cloak off; that he is certain to see, at every dinner, an unusual amount of poultry on the table; and at every supper, at least two mighty bowls of hot stewed oysters, in any one of which a half-grown Duke of Clarence might be smothered easily."

"THE RASCALLY BANKS."

"The Banks are foul swindling shops. They are rotten to the core, and those who conduct them should be hated by the people and banished from all good society."

So say the ultra Locofocos of this day. Now let us examine and see how many of these *rascally* establishments were put in operation between 1830 and 1837. If we are wrong in our figures we will thank any one to correct us. Here is the table:

States.	Chartered by Locos.	By Whigs.
Maine,	41	6
New Hampshire,	5	0
Massachusetts,	0	71
Rhode Island,	0	9
Vermont,	0	9
Connecticut,	9	9
New York,	61	0
Pennsylvania,	17	0
New Jersey,	8	0
Maryland,	3	12
Georgia,	5	0
Florida,	8	0
Louisiana,	41	0
Mississippi,	10	0
Alabama,	1	0
Tennessee,	2	0
Illinois,	2	0
Michigan,	16	0
Ohio,	12	0
Arkansas,	2	0
South Carolina,	3	0
Kentucky,	0	4
Indiana,	0	1
	225	124

One hundred and one *more* Banks chartered by Locofoco Legislatures in seven years, than by the Whigs! And yet with the usual Democratic consistency, the Whigs are called the Bank party.

But, what is the condition of the Banks aforesaid? Why, of the one-hundred and twenty-four chartered by the Whigs, all save six are now paying specie. And of the two hundred and twenty-five chartered by the Locos, forty-three have been "blown sky high"—never will pay ten cents on the dollar—and thirteen others are now in a state of suspension!

The Hon. Joseph Story.—In a number of newspapers at the West, a desire having been expressed that Mr. Justice Story may be brought forward as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States, the following communication shows that those suggestions have been made without his knowledge or approbation.—*Boston Daily Adv.*

CAMBRIDGE, November 7, 1842.

To the Editor of the Boston Daily Advertiser:

I am sorry to see my name mentioned in several newspapers in connexion with the next Presidential election. From the moment, thirty-one years ago, when I received my appointment to the Bench, I resolved never to be a candidate for any political office whatsoever. To that resolution I have ever since constantly adhered, and I trust that I shall firmly adhere to it to the close of my life. I regret that it has become necessary for me to make this public declaration in order to avoid any misinterpretation of my silence. I am, most truly, yours,

JOSEPH STORY.

Col. Johnson in Philadelphia.—The Germans of Philadelphia gave Col. Johnson a public reception in that city on Thursday. He was addressed by F. J. Grund, Esq., one of the officers of the General Government, who took occasion to compliment General Harrison, very properly, and being an officer of the General Government, the President, very improperly.

Mr. Grund having closed, the Colonel made the following handsome speech:—"I know, sir, that I can die but once—my mother told me so when I was a boy, and that it was better by far to die than to lie, and I believe I have all my life acted up to this doctrine. Yes, I might have spoken against Gen. Harrison to secure my own preference—but I would sooner die than lie."

Party Editors.—The London Quarterly Review contains a slashing article on the American Newspaper Press, charging it with sacrificing every other consideration to the voice of Party. It excepts, however, from this sweeping censure, the *National Intelligencer, Boston Daily Advertiser, New York Evening Post*, and *N. Y. American*. I judge correctly."

WHAT'S IN A NAME.

He that steals my purse, steals trash.—*Shakspeare.*
But those, that stole *my name*, all send the Cash!
John Jones—late John B. Jones.

The Editor of the "Madisonian," in a late article, complains that he has been robbed of his middle name, and he charges the Whigs with having "filched" it from him. It is consolatory, however, to know, that he is a great *gainer* by his *loss*, for he states that "thousands!! of Letters come pouring in upon him (all containing the Cash) addressed to John Jones"—from which he infers, that as the Whig papers were the first to deprive him of his big B, his new subscribers *must* be Whigs, and congratulates himself accordingly. If such marvellously beneficial effects have been produced to the Editor, by simply lopping off one letter of his name, we would suggest to his consideration whether, by taking upon him the abbreviated cognomen of Oh! Jones, there would not be a prospect of *tens of thousands* of Letters pouring in upon him, *all* containing the Cash—the writers burning with anxiety to witness the emanations from the pen of a man with such a strange name. There would be still full enough left of it, for the community to distinguish between

Geo. Jones, the self-styled hero in the line dramatic,
Jo. Seawell Jones, of Shocco, the erratic,
And *Oh! Jones*—Tyler's writer democratic.

Raleigh Register.

Tennessee.—Mr. Speaker Turney, the *Locofoco* Speaker of the Tennessee Senate, has submitted a proposition authorizing the Bank of Tennessee to issue *Post Notes* to the amount of two millions of dollars, for the relief of the people. A true Locofoco remedy for a Locofoco disease—Mercury to expel mercury! Why, where is your *gold*, gentlemen—that you thus fall back upon the credit and paper system, in its worst form?

The Senate of Tennessee, in which there is a Locofoco majority, have passed a bill authorizing the Banks of that State is issue small notes. Where, we again ask these gentlemen, is *their gold?* Has it not *yet* found its way up the Mississippi?

Lynchburg Virginian.

New Hampshire.—The United States Gazette says: "The Legislature of New Hampshire met in special session on Wednesday last. Gov. Hubbard transmitted a message, in which he declares the act of Congress requiring members to be elected by single districts of contiguous territory, impolitic and unconstitutional. He is opposed to complying with the law. He is also opposed to distributing the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among the States, and rejoices that an end has been put to it. He is equally hostile to the present tariff, because it is *discriminating* in its character, and looks to *protection*.

At a very large Whig Mass Convention, lately held at Jackson, in the State of Tennessee, at which Gen. Thomas G. Polk presided, a preamble and resolutions were adopted nominating Henry Clay for the Presidency. The Convention was addressed by Messrs. Milton Brown, C. H. Williams, and John W. Crockett, and perhaps others.

The whole affair passed off in the finest possible spirit, and greatly to the edification of the Whigs who were present.

A Hoosier's Rebuke.—At the Clay Barbecue in Indianapolis, the leading Whigs who *belong* to Mr. Clay were adorned with *badges*. An old hoosier democrat, by way of offset, pinned a one dollar shinplaster of a broken bank to the collar of his coat.

The above is from the Iowa Gazette and Advertiser. We see nothing marvellous in it, supposing it to be true. It was very natural that the Locofoco should put on the badge of his party, as he saw the Whigs doing so. It was a specimen of "the better currency," no doubt, which the country was promised some eight or nine years ago.

United States Gazette.

Fire at the Park Theatre.—On Tuesday evening, between 10 and 11 o'clock, an alarming incident took place at the Park theatre, New York, during the performance of the splendid opera of "The Israelites in Egypt." Just before the close of the opera a gauze curtain was lowered from the top of the stage, representing the clouds. By some cause it came in contact with the side lights, and in an instant was enveloped in flames. The greatest consternation prevailed among the audience, many of whom were injured in the rush to reach the doors, which were immediately opened. Fortunately the fire was extinguished without doing further damage, except burning a part of the beard from the face of King Pharaoh, who ran into the Red Sea to extinguish it.—*N. Y. Plebeian.*

Rip Van Winkle, Jun.—An English paper contains the following story, copied from the Etoile, a Paris paper, of a man being restored to life after being frozen in an avalanche for one hundred and sixty-six years. Some of our readers may find some difficulty in believing the statement, but it is not half so improbable as many of the gross humbugs of the day which are swallowed without causing even a wry face:

"Dr. James Hotham, of Morpeth, Northumberland, returning from Switzerland, is said to have reported that a most extraordinary event had lately passed at the foot of Mount St. Gothard, a league from Aizoli, in the valley of Levantina. At the bottom of a kind of cavern, the body of a man, about thirty years of age, was perceived under a heap of ice proceeding from an avalanche.

"As the body seemed to be fresh, as if it had been stifled only half an hour before, Dr. Hotham caused it to be taken out; and, having had the clothes pulled off, ordered it to be plunged in cold water. It was then so frozen that it was covered with a crust of ice. It was then placed in lukewarm water. Afterwards it was put in a warm bed, and treated as usual in cases of suffocation, by which means animation was restored.

What was the astonishment of every body when the individual, having recovered the use of his faculties, declared that he was Roger Dodsworth, son of the ancient antiquary of the same name, born in 1629, who, returning from Italy in 1660, a year after the death of his father, was buried under an avalanche!

"Dr. Hotham, according to the same account, is stated to have added, that Dr. Dodsworth feels a great stiffness in all his joints, but by degrees they will become as flexible as before the accident! If Mr. Dodsworth fully recovers, and should pass through Lyons to return to his country, after one hundred and sixty-six years' absence, it may be predicted that he will attract, in the highest degree, the

Communication.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a meeting of the Dialectic Society, held on Saturday, the 29th of October, the death of Nathaniel H. Quince, late a member of that body, being announced, the undersigned were appointed a committee to draft a preamble and resolutions expressive of the feelings of the meeting. The following were unanimously adopted.

DIALECTIC HALL, October 31, 1842.

It is with feelings of the most unfeigned sorrow and regret that we are informed of the death of our highly esteemed friend and fellow-member, NATHANIEL H. QUINCE.

Seldom indeed have the affections of this Society been so severely afflicted—its sympathies so deeply engaged as on this occasion. A little while ago and he was with us in all the pride of health and vigor, but now he is gone from us forever; and while the recollection of his many virtues is yet fresh in the minds of all, we are called upon to mourn his untimely end. Here, his open generous heart and his amiable disposition secured to him the affectionate friendship of his associates, while his talents and perseverance gained him the admiration of all who knew him. He left us to seek the bosom of his home, honored with the highest rewards which his instructers could bestow, and gladdened by the brightest hopes of future prosperity and happiness. While just entering on the threshold of life, he was snatched from the tender endearments of friends and relatives—from the bright rewards which a noble and genius promised. To those of us who have enjoyed his friendship, who can estimate the loss! The grave has consigned his body to the dust, but all that gained our love and raised our admiration, still exists, and will exist forever.

If such be his worth, what must be the loss to those who were bound to him by the ties of parental affection! Oh that we could alleviate the stroke which an All-wise Providence has seen good to inflict—that we could add one word of comfort to their sorrow-stricken souls—that we could pour into their bleeding bosoms the balm of consolation.

If the sympathies of his friends here will afford consolation to his bereaved parents, then they are most sincerely tendered. While we mourn as friends and fellow-members his untimely death, we would soothe the grief of those on whom the blow of affliction has most heavily fallen.

In token of our high esteem of the worth of the deceased, and in justice to ourselves, be it

Resolved, That we do condole with the parents and relations of the deceased, in the loss occasioned by his premature death, and that we do cordially sympathize with them in their affliction.

Resolved, That in testimony of our respect for the memory of the deceased, we do wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved further, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions be forwarded to the parents of the deceased, and also to the Wilmington Chronicle, Raleigh Register, and Fayetteville Observer, for publication.

R. H. COWAN,
T. S. D. McDOWELL } *Committee.*
E. D. COVINGTON,

FROM THE RALEIGH STAR.

STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the managers of the State Temperance Society at Raleigh, 3d November, 1842,

Resolved, That a State Temperance Convention be held in this city on Friday 3 o'clock P. M. 16th Dec. next, and that all the Societies in this State be affectionately and earnestly requested to send delegates to the same.

Resolved, that the Editors in our State, friendly to the cause, be respectfully requested to give these resolutions, with the following address, one or two insertions in their respective papers.

To the officers and members of all the Temperance Societies in North Carolina.

Brethren and fellow laborers in an enterprize so full of incalculable blessings to a numerous class of the family of man, we, in conformity to the above resolutions, do cordially invite you to send on some of your most efficient members, as delegates, to the Convention for the object of promoting the best success of the great and good cause in which we all take such a deep felt interest. Delegates from other States are also respectfully invited to the Convention.

WM. HILL, *Chairman.*
WILL. PECK, *Secretary.*

State Expenditures of Massachusetts.—It appears by public documents from the Treasurer's office, already made public, that the income of the State will exceed its expenditures by more than $27,000, besides liquidating nearly *one hundred thousand dollars of its public debt;* and notwithstanding we have had an extra session of the Legislature, the expenses of the State administration are less than for several former years. This picture of our State prosperity argues volumes in favor of Governor Davis and his faithful coadjutors in power.

Boston Journal.

Polite Invitation.—At the late election at Shaftesbury, an Irishman made his appearance, and happening to say something in the crowd to one of the candidates, one of the Whig party exclaimed from the hustings, "Oh, Paddy, now go to the devil!" "I'm much obliged to yer honor," was Paddy's reply, "sure ye are the first gentleman that has invited me to yer fayther's house since my arrival in England."—*Argus.*

Extension of Suffrage.—It has been discovered, by an examination recently made, that in the names of the voters who were returned by the Dorr party as having voted for what they call the People's Constitution, was that of a man *who was drowned six months before the election!* From this, it would seem, that the Dorrites go for extending suffrage to the dead as well as the living.

Another Manifesto.—Mr. Geo. H. Proffit, of Indiana, not to be behind hand with Mr. Spencer and other leaders of the Tyler party, has written a letter to the Evansville Journal, in which he defines his position. Mr. Proffit's position is a very disgraceful one, to say the least of it, and it would have been as well for himself to have remained quiet.

A Cause of Failure in Life.—Many men fail in life from the want, as they are too ready to suppose, of those great occasions wherein they might have shown their trustworthiness and their integrity. But all such persons should remember, that, in order to try whether a vessel be leaky, we first prove it with water before we trust it with wine. The minute, trivial, and we might say vernacular, opportunities of being just and upright, are constantly occurring to every one; and it is an unimpeachable character in these lesser things that almost invariably prepares and produces those very opportunities of greater advancement and of higher confidence which turn out so rich a harvest, but which those alone are permitted to reap who have previously sown.—*Sel.*

The Late Dr. McPheeters.—The Funeral of this truly excellent man, took place on Wednesday last, and we have never witnessed, in this community, a more imposing manifestation of public sympathy and regret. The Stores of the City were closed, and the quiet of the Sabbath seemed to pervade the streets. The body was removed from his late residence to the Presbyterian Church, which was hung in deep mourning, through every part of its capacious interior. So large a Congregation, was, propably, never before assembled in this City, it being estimated that there were one thousand persons present, including those in the Galleries. A highly appropriate and touching Discourse was delivered on the occasion, by the Rev. Mr. Lacy, the esteemed Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in this City, in which he dealt with all the feeling of affection, but with all the fidelity of truth, the enviable character of the deceased Patriarch. It was, indeed, a heart-felt tribute, eminently due, and eloquently and judiciously paid, to which every heart in that vast auditory responded with visible emotion.

Raleigh Register.

Another Sterling Whig Removed.—Mr. Charles Colgate, who was formerly one of the strongest Whigs in the Ninth Ward, was yesterday removed from the office of Measurer in the Custom House. Mr. Colgate is one of our best citizens, and although decided in his opinions, has taken no active part in politics, and when he received his dismissal had not voted. Three other persons, holding different offices in the Custom House, also received their dismissal with Mr. Colgate. No man has been a greater persecutor of the Whigs than John Tyler.—*New York Express.*

More Tyler Proscription.—Yesterday Mr. S. Voorhees and Mr. Neilson, both respectable, faithful and attentive inspectors in the Custom House, received their dismission from the Custom House. They are proscribed for being Whigs.—*Ib.*

James Gordon Bennett, whose infamy occupies a lower and larger space than that of any other dishonorable member of the newspaper corps, offered his establishment of the Herald newspaper for sale, preparatory, as it is said, to his setting up a Gazette in London to expose and elucidate American political character which are so much misunderstood abroad.—The announcement was made in the usual vein of this wretched adventurer, being headed, 'the day of judgment coming—the Herald for sale.' This advertisement gives occasion to the Courier and Enquirer of New York to take note of its winding. The Courier positively states that it indicates nothing more or less than that Bennett is fast going to ruin: that his circulation has dwindled down sadly, and that it is necessary for him to leave a sinking concern. If so, we are thankful. We have looked upon Bennett as the most vile nuisance and stupendous disgrace which the newspaper reading community has encountered. There is no occasion or necessity for measuring terms in treating of such a convicted wretch. His cruelty, baseness, perfidy, blackguardism, brutal arrogant irreligion, compound desperate and atrocious villainy, form a character such as any one with the most ordinary sense of justice and propriety revolts. He has, in a series of years rioted in the injury, remorseless and measureless, which he has visited upon the helpless and unoffending—modest, the worthy, the honorable, &c. &c. Neither a proud and generous enemy of his wrongs, nor an attempt to reform, has at all influenced the career of infamy. So long as his sheet, as full of lies and paragraphs, could find prurient and base support; so long as calumny, bestial and unredeemed atheism—mixed up with gossip and spurious wit, could be read and sold; so long as money could be raised by threats and fear of fresh or renewed attacks on personal reputation, so long this man ridden over the community. What is most remarkable is that he should have been suffered to continue his career. He came here some twelve years ago, a needy adventurer from Scotland. In return for a hospitable reception, he tramples on every canon and practice of civilized life, and is so thoroughly lost to all sentiments of shame, that he revels in the contempt and detestation in which he is held. His announcement that he is going to Europe to set forth American character and manners is certainly curious. The Herald will be himself a foreigner, and an outlaw, going to represent America through a medium the British metropolis, and repel misrepresentation. If he had not fallen beneath contempt long since, this barefaced undertaking might draw forth general derision.—*North American.*

Water Nutritious.—Water, besides serving the purpose of dilation, and being the insensible menstruum and medium by which other substances are kept in solution and conveyed from one part of the body to another, has also nutrimental properties of its own—a large proportion of which, if not all, is speedily absorbed by the veins, soon after its entrance at once in the circulation, and some time before the product of the digested food is introduced by way of the lacteals. We have well authenticated cases of persons who have lived for a length of time by total abstinent from all customary ailment, whose only drink was water. In the "Transactions of the Albany Institute" for 1838, Dr. McNaughton relates the case of a man by the name of Reuben Kelsey, who lived on water alone for fifty-three days. During the first six weeks he walked out every day, and sometimes spent a great part of the day in the woods. His walk was steady and firm, and his friends even remarked that his steps had unusual elasticity. He kept himself until about a week before his death, and was able to sit up in his bed till the last day." At the time of his death Kelsey was 27 years of age.—*Dr. Bell.*

It is stated in a late French paper that on behalf of the laborers employed on the Versailles Railroad are females, who are paid by the contractors to men, for works of assistance, "on account of their superior intelligence and courage."

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1842.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY OF KENTUCKY.

The Superior Court for this County is in Session this week—Judge Dick presiding. It is, we believe, as usual, fully provided with civil and criminal business.

NEW YORK ELECTION.—The Locofocos have carried every thing in the Empire State. Their candidate for Governor (Bouck) is elected by perhaps 10 to 20 000 majority. They will have a large majority in both Houses of the Legislature, and probably 24 out of the 34 members of Congress.

A paragraph or two on the subject will be found in another column. The Whig vote in the whole State is about 25,000 less than in 1840, the Locofoco vote a little less also, and the Abolition vote greater, say about 8,000.

The Massachusetts Election took place on Monday last. We are quite prepared to hear that it has gone for the Locos.

COUNTERFEITS.—A friend in Surry county has sent us a counterfeit purporting to be a $1 note of the Bank of the State of South Carolina. It is a wretched attempt at imitation, the engraving being inferior to many wood cuts, the printing slovenly, the paper yellowish and very mean, the filling up done by a poor pensman, who does not even spell correctly the name of the Cashier which he signs. And yet we learn that such notes have circulated freely in and about Surry county. A little attention will enable any one to detect the imposture.

ADVERTISING SALES UNDER EXECUTION.—The Milton Chronicle makes a suggestion which we would heartily second, if we could hope for its adoption, viz: that Sheriffs and Constables should be compelled to advertise in the nearest public newspaper, all sales of property under Execution. The advantages of such a regulation, as stated by the Chronicle, are, that the property would bring better prices, because the article to be sold, and time and place of sale, would be more extensively and generally known, than under the present mode of an ill-written advertisement, stuck up in two or three places, to be read by two or three persons. That, besides procuring better prices for property, it would tend to support newspapers, promote their more general circulation, and thereby extend information of all kinds among the people.

The Chronicle says that in nearly every State in the Union such a requirement is made by law.

This is doubtless one very leading cause of the more general circulation of Newspapers in other States than in North Carolina, and of our having so many very small, badly printed, and badly supported papers, with only one in the State published either than once a week.

We are not disposed to pursue the subject, however, for it is useless to urge the passage of any such law. For two sessions past, we believe, an effort has been made, but without success, to procure an amendment of the present very extraordinary law which requires the Sheriff of Buncombe county, (for instance,) to advertise the sale of lands for taxes in his county in one of the Raleigh papers. There may be half a dozen of the Raleigh paper taken in Buncombe, whilst of the very excellent little paper printed in that county there are perhaps five hundred taken, and read by a thousand persons. Our very wise law makers, however, think that the ends of justice are answered by giving the *six* due notice, and withholding it from the *five hundred;* and by pampering the well-supported Metropolitan print, at the expense of the perhaps half supported Buncombe paper, whose legitimate business is thus withdrawn by law. Certainly no more effectual mode could be adopted to break down the majority of the newspapers in the State, to put the Sheriffs to extra trouble and expense, and to keep the people in the dark. But the "concentrated wisdom" has willed it, and we are bound to submit.

GREAT DEFALCATIONS.—The New York Custom House and the New York City Government, have made rapid strides towards a rivalry of the late Pennsylvania Bank of the United States, in the matter of defalcations, or embezzlement, roguery, fraud, and perjury. And indeed, so far as regards amounts actually embezzled, there is no comparison,—the Bank is outdone. The enormous capital of the latter, perhaps twenty millions of it, is lost, it is true; but nearly all of it was lost by bad debts, in which the Bank was the sufferer, not the cause of suffering. But within the last six years, commencing with Swartwout, upwards of two millions of dollars have been plundered from the General, State, or City governments, by sworn officers in New York. This is far more than the Bank was robbed of by its officers. And what is more, in every instance, we believe, the thief was a Locofoco, appointed to office by that party, and an active electioneerer or leader in its service. We may cite Swartwout, Price, Ahern, Lloyd, Stevenson, and the most recently detected, Ward, as examples.

James H. Ward, first Marshal to Mayor Morris, was detected a few weeks ago, but only arrested on Saturday week. He is brother-in-law to Ahern, and has been in office since 1838, during all of which time his peculations have been going on.—They are not yet fully developed, but it is supposed that the amount will be somewhere between fifty and a hundred thousand dollars.

The N. Y. American says, "This is only another instance of the utter recklessness of the officers appointed to responsible situations by the Locofoco party; and we shall not wonder if fraud on fraud remains to be discovered, which may yet convince the public, if further proof be necessary, of the almost entire want of honesty of their late rulers."

The New York Election affords another instance of the truth of Mr. Calhoun's remark in regard to his present Locofoco associates, that "to prove corruption upon them, only strengthens them."

The Locofocos had twelve hundred Foreigners naturalized in the City of New York, on the Saturday before the late election.

THE PARTY LEADERS.—Our readers are probably aware that in New York all the candidates for office, of every description, are selected by regularly appointed committees, called "Nominating Committees." Of the character of those who compose a Locofoco "Nominating Committee" in the city of New York, Mr. Mike Walsh, a great man of the party, has drawn the portrait which will be found in another column. They are certainly a "picked set."

A CONTRAST.—The Whig papers throughout the entire South have published Mr. Clay's eloquent denunciation of the meddling policy of the Abolitionists,—his scorching rebuke of the Mr. Mendenhall in Indiana, who petitioned him to emancipate his slaves,—his admonition to him and to all like him, to "*mind their own business.*" One would have supposed that all *Southern* men, of whatever party, would have read that speech with pleasure, and that all Southern Editors, whether Whig or Loco, would have published it if not for its salutary influence upon our great domestic interest, at least in admiration of the boldness with which it was spoken in the midst of a non-slaveholding population. But,—will it be believed?—we have seen or heard of but one solitary Locofoco paper which has copied it! It is short; there is a dearth of news; it is a plain, calm, and gratifying argument of the question. The Locofoco papers have been urged to copy it. But no! only one paper of the party in the South has *dared* to let its readers see it.

The Charlotte Jeffersonian, taking good care not to publish the speech itself, mi-represents its whole tenor, and "calls upon the South to beware!" Is this fair? Is it honorable?

The Augusta Constitutionalist (the exception mentioned above,) in publishing the speech, appends the following highly honorable remarks:—

"Having been informed that many of our subscribers would be gratified to see the speech of Mr. Clay, on abolition, in our columns, we have with pleasure complied with this desire. Our opposition to Mr. Clay's political aspirations, is not of late date; but this opposition never blinded us to the eminent talents of that distinguished citizen, and to the excellent things he may have done or said. There is in the speech, now published, many passages we admire and approve, which are told with feeling and eloquence. All the harm we wish to Mr. Clay is, that he could give us the opportunity to praise him on the other great topics of the day, as we are inclined to do on the subject now before us."

What a noble contrast does this truly Southern, this truly gentlemanly, honorable, patriotic course, form to that of the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian!"

The Globe keeps up a pretty active fire upon Tyler, Webster, Spencer, and the Madisonian. In giving Tyler credit for the vetoes, it abuses him for almost every thing else, both for what he has done, and what he has left undone. It has no faith in the political honesty of either Webster or Spencer, or in the disinterestedness of their conversion from Whig principles; and scouts, in a column of editorial, the Madisonian's argument that "the friends of Mr. Tyler and the Democratic party are one and indivisible."

It is pretty evident, we think, either that the Globe is afraid of Tyler's withdrawing from the Locofoco ranks a rather large squad of the hungry cormorants of that party; or else that, knowing his utter imbecility, it means to exact the most abject submission from him, before it will consent to receive him into full communion in the political faith of Locofocoism. Be it as it may, it is pleasant to see the scorn with which the Globe treats the wooing of the renegades. We can suppose that the scorn of the Whigs might be borne by these worthies, as the appropriate and natural reward of their treachery and political baseness; but the scorn and contempt of the Globe—that is the lowest deep of degradation, from which there can be no hope of rising.

MR. TYLER'S OPINIONS.—Mr. Barnard, Member of Congress from the Albany District in New York, in a late speech reviewing Mr. Spencer's Letter, thus cites Mr. Tyler's opinions on the subject of Bank. Mr. Clay, &c.:—

Mr. Barnard admitted, with Mr. Spencer, that Mr. Tyler was opposed to a Bank in 1819, both for want of power, and as unnecessary and inexpedient; but he had subsequently changed his opinion, if his own solemn declarations were to be believed.

Mr. B. read from a speech of Mr. Tyler delivered in the Senate of the U. S. in 1834, on the removal of the deposites, in which he declared—"if the Constitution authorized its creation (a Bank) no man with the experience of the past, could well doubt the propriety of a well-regulated and well-guarded Bank." "If," said he in the same speech—"if my opinion could have any influence on the country, my advice would be to restore the deposites, and *amend the Constitution.* Such amendment is called for by numerous considerations."

So far, then, Mr. Tyler had got in 1834; he could not yet see his way clear for the constitutionality of a Bank, but he could and did see that it was *necessary*—no necessary, that he proposed to have the Constitution amended to get the power, and this was an important step towards finding the power in the Constitution without any amendment.

In May, 1838, Mr. Tyler was a candidate for the Legislature of his own State, and took ground strongly against the Sub-Treasury, then the only antagonist measure to a Bank. And in June, 1839, he said in a letter then published—"I have never declared a preference for Mr. Van Buren over Mr. Clay, but decidedly the reverse. I regard Mr. Clay with decided favor, and believe that he would, if elected to the Presidency, give to the country, a wise, temperate and patriotic administration."

Mr. B. then read from Mr. Tyler's letter of Oct. 1840, in which he said—"I quote and adopt the language of Gen. Harrison in his speech delivered at Dayton. The Constitution confers on Congress in express terms 'all powers which are necessary and proper' to carry into effect the granted powers.—Now if the power granted could not be carried into effect without incorporating a Bank, then it becomes *necessary and proper, and of course expedient;* a conclusion which I presume no one would deny who desired to see the existence of the Government preserved, and kept beneficially in operation."

GEORGIA.—The Legislature assembled on the 7th inst. R. M. Echols was elected President of the Senate, 50 votes to 31, and Mr. Wofford Speaker of the House, 102 to 84. Both Locos.

Gov. McDonald's Message takes strong ground in favor of sustaining the Central Bank, whose notes are now 20 to 25 per cent. below par. It is, as our readers are aware, exclusively the property of the State, and has been badly managed, it is said, but the greatest evil has been, that it was constantly called on to pay the expenses of government, without adequate provision being made to enable it to do so. It has thus issued immense amounts of its notes, with no specie or other available means to redeem them, and consequently depreciation has followed. In a genuine spirit of demagoguism, the taxes levied for the support of the State government, instead of going into the Bank, have been relinquished to the counties, to the amount of nearly a million of dollars, and by the counties squandered. The Governor calls upon the Legislature to lay taxes to redeem the Notes of the Bank, for which the State is liable, and he is for maintaining the honor of the State at all hazards.

After this sound doctrine, the Governor launches out in a furious denunciation of all banks. He thinks they ought never to have been chartered, that they are now injurious to the people, and that the Legislature has absolute power to repeal their charters at discretion. He is in favor of a signal reform in the banking system.

Next he turns about and recommends that there should be but one bank in the State, with branches at commercial points. "It is settled by universal experience," says the Governor, "that the people are not benefitted by competition in the banking business," (a doctrine rather in conflict with the Locofoco horror of monopolies.)

A denunciation of the *Tariff,* and of the law of Congress requiring the election of members by single districts, and not by General Ticket, are indulged in. Of the latter, he says, "The attempted control of the States, is the assumption of an unconstitutional authority, and one that should be signally rebuked"!!! Hear that, ye Congressmen! and acknowledge that you know nothing of the Constitution. Gov. McDonald of Georgia has said it, and it is no use for a Congress or a Judiciary to gainsay it. He lays down the law with authority.

The Governor scolds at the Secretary of War, reads a lecture to the Hon. Senator Berrien, and denounces a National Bank, for its crimes and its follies, and begs the Legislature to help him to curse it. Altogether, Governor McDonald's Message is a queer document.

The Steamer Maid of Arkansas, on her passage from Vicksburg to New Orleans, took fire on the 4th inst. and was totally consumed, with 1150 bales of cotton.

The Steam Boat Vermilion was burnt on Lake Erie on the 6th inst. and four persons are known to have perished by fire or drowning.

HORRIBLE.—A man named John Davis, 76 years old, murdered two men and wounded several others, at Spartansburg, S. C. on the 1st inst. His weapon was a common pocket knife. The murdered persons, Thos. J. Linder, and James B. Brawley, were gentlemen of high respectability. Davis was arrested.

The accounting officers of the Treasury have adjusted the accounts of the States and Territories under the distribution act, and the Governors have been notified by the Treasury Department of the amounts payable to their respective States. The amount to be divided is $562,144 18, exclusive of the ten per centum to the States in which the lands have been sold.

National Intelligencer.

The Raleigh Register states, that official notice has been given to our Public Treasurer, that the share of North Carolina, amounting to $22,918, is subject to his order.

Rev. C. M. F. Deems, of the Methodist Church, has been appointed Adjunct Professor of Rhetoric and Logic, in our University.—*Raleigh Register.*

GLORIOUS LITTLE DELAWARE!

Correspondence of the National Intelligencer.

DELAWARE, Nov. 10, 1842.

The Whigs have completely triumphed again in Delaware. At the election, Geo. B. Rodney, their Whig Representative, was re-elected to Congress, on the 8th inst., in opposition to William Hemphill Jones, the Loco candidate. The Whigs have also carried two-thirds of the House of Representatives, and have seven-ninths of the Senate. You will remember the Senators are elected for four years and the Representatives for two years. The Whigs also carried every officer in the two lower counties of Kent and Sussex, and now have nearly half the Levy Court in Newcastle. This State is Whig all over—Governor, Congressman, Legislature, State officers, Judiciary and all. Mr. Clay is now dearer to the hearts of the Delawareans than he ever was, for they have triumphed in his name in a time when others gave way. Is it not a curious fact that States out of debt, as Delaware, New Jersey, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut and North Carolina are at this time, have triumphed, and kept their political faith in the worst of times!

The Globe and Madisonian.—The Madisonian takes the Globe roundly to task for its "senseless and unadvised attacks on the President," and for "outraging the feelings and principles of a *large* majority of the Democratic party in the country."

The Globe and its party having hugged Mr. Tyler to their bosoms in a most loving embrace, are now endeavoring to cast him off. "But no," says Mr. Tyler, "you promised me marriage, enticed me from my allegiance to the Whig party; and I now insist upon your taking me to your bed and board." At this the Globe lays finger on nose, looks queer, turns away and laughs.

U. S. Gazette.

New Hampshire U. S. Senator.—Hon. Charles G. Atherton (Loco) was, on Wednesday last, elected Senator in Congress from New Hampshire for six years from the 4th of March next.

The Ohio Statesman (Loco Foco) says the Loco Foco party cannot support John Tyler for re-election, but adds, with great feeling, "*if he is sincere, his conscience will reward him sufficiently!!*"

Tall trees from little acorns grow.—David Wedgwood, Esq., of Greenland, has gathered this fall, from one acre and three-fourths of land, the following great increase: 274 bushels of patatoes, 86½ bushels of corn, 19 bushels of apples, 8¾ bushels of beans, 6 bushels of green peas, 5 bushels of currants, amounting, at the average market price, to one hundred and twenty silver dollars! Tell about Illinois and the Far West! It is all moonshine.—*New Hampshire Gazette.*

The first Presbyterian church of New York has presented $12,000 to the Bible Society, the proceeds of a single collection.

We take great pleasure in recording a little incident that took place recently in Charleston, which, whilst it exhibits a pure and commendable Christian spirit, cannot but lead to a still more kindly state of feeling than existed between the various sects in that city prior to its occurrence. The incident to which we allude is this: The Methodist Protestant Congregation in Charleston having become involved in debt, which threatened the sale of their house of worship, were promptly relieved of their embarrassed condition by liberal contributions from thirteen different religious sects of that city.

It is estimated that about twenty-five thousand persons have already applied for the benefit of the bankrupt law, throughout the Union.

There is a great deal of counterfeit U. S. coin in circulation, of all the small denominations and it is very difficult to detect it. As to Cents, they are manufactured and sold by the keg, just like nails. The privately manufactured cents are worth just as much as those made by the government, but in silver coin the free trade plan gets in too much copper.

The Planters' and Mechanics' Bank of Mobile on the 28th ultimo came to a resolution to suspend specie payments, and to call a meeting of its stockholders. The Bank will now pass into the hands of the State Commissioners. Under the law of the State, a bank refusing to pay specie for its notes is taken very summarily out of the hands of its managers, and vested in the hands of commissioners for settlement.

DIED,

In this town, on Monday evening last, sincerely regretted by a large circle of friends and acquaintances, Mrs. LYDIA RHODES, relict of Charles Rhodes, deceased.

On the 10th inst., at the late residence of Fountain Lain, on Haymount, near Fayetteville, where she was boarding for the sake of medical assistance, MIRIAM CROMARTIE, aged 22 years, daughter of the late Alexander Cromartie, of Bladen county. Miss Cromartie had been for several years afflicted with a disease that prevented her engaging in the active concerns of life. By surgical aid, its malignity was checked for a short time, but eventually terminated in death. Naturally of a mild and amiable disposition, and of modest deportment, she was much esteemed by her acquaintance. But in her consistent walk, and especially in her patient endurance of her trials, during her protracted sickness, and in her devout resignation to the will of God, in death, she gave the best proof of the sincerity of her christian profession, and of her preparation for the eternal world.—*Communicated.*

In this town, on Wednesday night last, of consumption, Mr. ALEXANDER G. ELAM, aged about 40.

At his residence in Richmond county, on the 4th instant, Mr. JAMES STREATER, aged 59 years. He died as he had for many years lived, a faithful member of the Church, and to all appearances a true christian. He has left behind him a widowed wife, a large family, and an extensive circle of acquaintances, to regret the loss of a tender and affectionate husband, an indulgent parent, and a good and accommodating neighbor.

In Richmond county, a few days ago, after a long and painful illness, NATHAN JONES, Esq., a highly respectable and valuable citizen.

On the 11th ult. on the Mississippi, CALVIN JONES HENDERSON, Esq. Attorney at Law, of Jackson, Tenn. (son of Col. Thomas Henderson, former Editor of the Raleigh Star) aged 29.

In Raleigh, on the 5th inst., Mrs. IRENE FINCH, consort of R. P. Finch, Esq.

In Franklin, ARCH'D YARBROUGH, Esq., an aged and respectable citizen.

At Statesville, on the 22d ult., Mr. WM. HOWARD aged about 22. And on the 12th, Mr. JAS. BELL, aged about 60.

At Wake Forest College, on Monday morning last, Mr. JAMES E. LAUGHINGHOUSE, of Pitt County, in the 22d year of his age—a truly amiable and intelligent young man. He was sick nine days with a pulmonary affection.

In Cabarrus county, Mr. ALEXANDER N. NEELY, aged 34. Also, Mrs. ELIZABETH NEELY, aged 57.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, on Saturday last, Steamer Cotton Plant and boat Seawell, with Goods for Rockfish Co, M N Leary, Gardner & McKethan, J W Wooten, T S Lutterloh, G McNeill, C T Haigh, Capt'n Bradford, E J Clark, J Martine, J Huske & Son, Henry Baker, W E Kirkpatrick and J D Williams, of this town; and for D T Melvin, Holt & Carrigan, G Makepeace, D L Swain, Prof E Mitchell, J & W Murphy, Humphreys & Gaither, Jenkins & Biles, Judge Dick, and others of the interior.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

November 3.—Brig Betsey from Boston; Schrs. Henry Chase from Newport, R. I., North Carolina from Philadelphia. 4.—Brig Anawon from Newport, R. I.; Schrs. Rowena from Newport, R. I., Victory from New River. 5.—Schr. Julia from N. York. 7.—Brigs Moxey from New York, Washington from Cherryfield, Me.; Schrs. A. F. Thorn from N. York. Increase from do., Regulus from do., Peruvian from Boston. 8.—Brigs Cocheco from Porto Rico, Aldebaran from Bermuda, Susan & Sarah from Boston, Mary Emily from New York; Schr. Penguin from St. Thomas.

DEPARTURES.

November 2.—Schr. Edward Adams for New Orleans. 4.—Schr. Althea Cornelius for Philadelphia. 5.—Br. schr. Champion for New Providence, Schr. Schuylkill for Philadelphia. 7.—Schr. Valhalla for Martinique. 8.—Brig Albert for Demarara.

MUSIC.

MISS LAURA SMITH will give Lessons on the Piano, at her mother's residence, in the house recently occupied by Mrs. Gauze, on Haymount, commencing on Monday the 21st instant, or sooner. *Nov.* 12, 1842.—28-tf

30 hhds. prime MOLASSES, just received and for sale by

B. ROSE.

November 15, 1842. 28-3w

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to the Provisions of a Deed of Trust, executed to me by Jonathan Evans, Jr., for the purposes therein mentioned, I shall proceed to sell, at Public Auction, at the residence of Jonathan Evans, Jr., on Tuesday the 29th inst., the following VALUABLE PROPERTY:—

One tract of Land, 13 Mules, 3 Horses, and a number of Cattle, Hogs, &c., 2 Timber Wagons, 3 sets of Wagon Gear, 1 Timber Cart, 1 Sulkey and Harness, Carpenters' Tools, Blacksmith Tools, Farming Implements, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Corn, Fodder, Hay, &c.

Also, an interest (which is only a life estate) in 3 SLAVES, a Man, Woman and Child.

WILL BE HIRED, at the same time and place, a number of Men, Women and Children, until the first of January next.

Terms of Sale, 90 days credit. Note with approved security will be required before any thing is removed.

JAMES EVANS, *Trustee.*

November 7, 1842. 28-2w

Pocket Book Lost.

THE Subscriber, on his way from Lennon's Bridge to Lumberton, on Monday the 14th inst., lost his Pocket Book containing many valuable papers, among which is a Note of about $153, made by Warren Alford, payable to the Subscriber, due about the last of May or first of June last; one Note of $100, made by Arch'd D. McCormick, with a security, payable to William Shipwash, with a credit of $17, due 1st January last; one Note of about $30, made by William Brecie, payable to William Shipwash, due 1st January last; one Note of $50, made by James Geddy, Esq., due 1st January last, payable to the Subscriber; one Note of $55, made by Theophilus Braswell, with a credit of $2 45, payable to the Subscriber, due 1st January last; one Note of about $60, made by Jacob R. Townsend, due 1st January last, payable to Patience Lennon; and many other Notes and papers not recollected by the Subscriber. Every person is hereby forbidden to trade for said Notes and papers, and the makers of said Notes are forbidden to pay them to any other person but the Subscriber.

JACOB ALFORD.

November 15, 1842. 28-3w

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Nov. 16.

Brandy, peach,	45	Lead, bar,	7 a 8
Ditto, apple,	33 a 36	Mackerel, bbl. No. 1,	$7
Bacon,	7 a 7½	Molasses,	25 a 28
Beeswax,	27 a 28	Oats,	30
Butter,	12½ a 15	Oil, Linseed,	80 a 90
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Nails, cut,	6 a 6½
Coffee,	11 a 12	Powder, keg,	$6½
Cotton,	6½ a 6¾	Rags,	2½
Cotton Bag'ng,	20	Sugar, brown,	6½ a 10
Corn,	40 a 50	Lump,	14
Copperas,	3½ a 4	Loaf,	15 a 18
Candles, F. F.	17	Salt,	50 a 60
Flour,	$4½ a $5½	Sack,	$2½
Feathers,	25 a 30	Tallow,	9 a 10
Flaxseed,	$1 25	Tin, box,	12½
Hides, green,	4 a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	2 a 3
dry,	12½ a 14	Wheat,	80 a 90
Iron,	5 a 5½	Whiskey,	28 a 30
Lard,	6 a 7	Wool,	15 a 20
Lime,	$1½ a $2 00		

DOMESTICS.

4-4 Sheeting,	Fayetteville manufacture,	7	cts. pr. yd
3-4 ditto	ditto,	5	ditto.
30 inch do. (heavy,)		6½	ditto.
Cotton Yarn, Nos. 5 to 10,		14	

WILMINGTON MARKET—November 9.

Steam Mill Lumber 12 00; River Lumber, viz:—Wide Boards 5 00 a 6 00; Flooring 7 50 a 8 00; Timber 4 00 a 5 25; Staves, W. O. rough, 10 00 a 11 00, dressed, 20 00; R. O. rough, 11 00; Shingles 1 12 a 4 00; Corn 55 a 60; Salt, coarse, 25 a 30; Rice 2 50 a 2 60.

Naval Stores.—From 12 to 1,500 bbls. Turpentine have been sold within the past week at 2 45 down to 2 35, the price yesterday. Some sales of North county Turpentine were made at 2 20. Tar is going at 1 15.

Lumber.—There is very little coming in of any kind. Sales of wide boards from the wharf at 5 70 per M., 90 days; do. of scantling from the wharf at 3½ and 4.

Timber.—New cut timber brings from 4½ to 5 dls., old do. from 4 to 4½.

Bacon.—Very little doing, and scarcely any coming in. Hogs, dressed, bring 4 to 4½ cts.

Lard.—Late transactions in barrels at 9 cts.

Corn.—None afloat; from store it is selling at 60 cents, and 60 to 65 from wagons.

Rice.—No sales reported.

Groceries.—Some sales of Cuba Molasses from the wharf at 17½ cents.

Sales of shingles at 1½ and 1¾ per M.—*Chronicle.*

CHERAW MARKET—November 1.

Bacon 7 a 7½; Beeswax 25; Coffee 12½ a 15; Cotton 5½ a 7; Corn 50 a 62½; Flour 5 00 a 6 00; Feathers 30½ a 32; Iron 5 a 6, Lime 4 a 4½; Molasses 35 a 40; Nails, cut, 7 a 8.

*Columbia, Cotton 5½ to 6¾. Corn 59 to 62. Bacon 7 to 9. Flour 6 to 7.

At New York, Cotton 7¼ to 8. Flour 4 25 to 4 31. Wheat 90. Corn 46 to 52. Whiskey 21. Beeswax 28.

At New Orleans, Cotton 4⅞ to 8, principal sales 6 to 6¾. Sugar 3½ to 5. Molasses 10½ to 16. Tobacco 2 to 5½. Flour 3 75 to 4. Bacon 4½ to 8½. Whiskey 20. Corn 30 to 32. Receipts of Cotton 140 699 bales, against 109 415 to same date last year.

At Columbus, Cotton 5 to 6¼.

At Charleston, Cotton 5 to 8½, a decline of ¼ to ⅜. Corn 52 to 58. Oats 28. Flour 4 75 to 5 50. Whiskey 23½ to 26.

At Augusta, Cotton 4 to 7, principal sales 5¼ to 6.

At Macon, Cotton 4 to 6¼.

COTTON YARNS.

THE Subscriber, Agent of the Little River Company, would respectfully inform the Merchants and traders in Town, and the public generally, that he has and will continue to keep on hand, a full assortment of YARNS, manufactured by the above Company; for sale either at wholesale or retail, at prices to correspond with the low rates of Cotton, and general pressure of the times.

J. D. WILLIAMS.

November 14, 1842. 28-tf

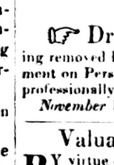
FRESH

Drugs, Medicines, &c.,

At the New Drug Establishment,

Person Street, nearly opposite the Bank Cape Fear,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.



THE Subscriber, in addition to his former stock, has received by the late arrivals a FRESH SUPPLY of

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

Among which are the following articles:

Aquafortis; Muriatic, Nitric, Prussic and Acetic Acids; Antimony; Arsenic; Arrow Root; Spts. Ammonia; Alcohol; Aloes; Sal. Ammoniac; Borax, refined; Blue Vitriol; Barley; Bole Armenian; Prussian Blue; Burgundy Pitch; Blacking, Military and Paste; Pulverized Yellow Bark; Flor. Benzoin; Blue Mass; Flesh and Shoe Brushes; Ext. Belladonna; Ox. Bismuth; Basilicon Ointment; Cubebs, pul.; Cammomile Flors.; Camella, pulv.; Cantharides; Cobalt; Columbo, pulv.; Colchicum; Colocynth; Lapis Calaminaris; Chalk, prepared; Camphor; Calc. Charcoal; Calomel; Cologne; Ext. Cicuta, Cloves; Digitalis; Elm Bark; Ether; Elecampane; Emory; Ergot; Fowler's Solution; Arsenic; Glue; Gum Aloes; Gum Shellac; Gum Myrrh; Gum Guiac; Gum Kino; Gum Assafœtida; Gum Gamboge; Gum Arabic; Gum Tragacanth; Gails; Hair Powder; Powder Puffs; Hive Syrup; Hyd. Potash; Indigo; Ipecac; Ink, black and red; Iodine; Jalap; James' Powders; Liquorice, refined; Lunar Caustic; Magnesia, cal. and carb.; Manna; Madder; Matches; Mustard; Sulphate Morphine; Acet. Morphine; Nux Vomica; Sweet Oil; Castor Oil; Croton Oil; Opodeldoc; British Oil; Opium; Piperine; Peppermint; Quassia; Quicksilver; Roots of all kinds; Sal. Tartar; Tartaric Acid; Seidlitz and Soda Powders; Sup. Carb. Soda; Uva Ursi; Wedgewood's Mortars; Maccaboy and Scotch Snuff.

Wright's Pills; Godfrey's Cordial; Bateman's Drops; Capsules; Medicamentum; Cephalick Snuff; Henry's Magnesia; Turlington's Balsam; Tamarinds; Spirits Turpentine; White Lead; Putty; Window Glass, &c. &c.

The whole at prices designed to be satisfactory, and to insure a continuance of the custom of those who purchase at the establishment.

JAMES A. McRAE.

☞ Dr. JAMES T. GILLIAM having removed his Office to the new Drug Establishment on Person street, may be found there when not professionally engaged.

November 12, 1842. 28tf

Valuable NEGRO for Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Court of Equity for Rowan County, appointing me receiver in the matter of Christian Bringle's trust, and decreeing a sale of the remainder of the trust fund, I shall sell, on Monday of Cumberland County Court, being the 5th day of December next, at the Court House in Fayetteville, all the right, title and interest of the said Christian Bringle, in and to a certain Negro man named SAMPSON. Terms, Cash.

JOHN B. LORD.

November 10, 1842. 28-ts

U. S. District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:

Notice to shew cause against Petition of

Elmsley M. Woodburn of Rockingham County, late Merchant, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 19th of December next.

James S. O. Byers of Iredell County, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 19th of December next.

By order of the Court.

H. H. POTTER,

Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.

November 8, 1842. 28-3w

To our Subscribers in Robeson County.

We propose to give our delinquent Subscribers in Robeson county, an opportunity, (which we earnestly beg them to improve,) of settling arrearages, at their ensuing County Court, on the 4th Monday of this month. They will greatly oblige us by attention to this notice.

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE RECEIVED and am now opening, my SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK, which comprises a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

—ALSO—

15 HHDS. SUGAR,
60 bags COFFEE,
50 cases Fur and Wool Hats,
15 ditto Palm Leaf ditto,
10 ditto Bonnets,
15 ditto Cotton Cards,
75 kegs White Lead,
Indigo, Madder, Patent Medicines, &c.

Which will be sold at unusually low prices for Cash or Country Produce.

JOHN D. STARR.

Fayetteville, May 17, 1842. 2tf

New Drug Establishment,
NEAR LIBERTY POINT, PERSON STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

The Subscriber having opened a general assortment of **Drugs, Medicines, &c.** Nearly opposite the Bank of Cape Fear in this place, solicits the patronage of Country Merchants, Physicians, and others. He trusts that he will be prepared to furnish almost any article usually to be found in establishments of this kind, and on very reasonable terms.

The Subscriber has also for sale a large assortment of PATENT MEDICINES, among which are Dyott's Family Medicines, Thompson's, Vickins', &c. &c.

JAMES A. McRAE.

October 20, 1842. 25tf

FOR SALE.

20 CASES (2 dozen each.) fine Old MADEIRA WINE,
Genuine Old Port Wine, in bottles,
Madeira, London Particular, Teneriffe, Sicily Madeira, and Malaga Wine, in qr. casks,
London Porter, barrels of Cider Vinegar,
Half barrels No. 1 Mackerel,
One cask Red Clover Seed.

J. HUSKE & SON.

February 1, 1842. 8tf

PATENT MEDICINES.

Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.
Ditto Anti-Bilious ditto.
Moffat's Life Pills & Phœnix Bitters.
Adams's Eye Water.
Evans's Pills.

For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

THE Subscriber will give the above reward for the apprehension and confinement in Jail of a certain man who calls himself John Campbell. He was discovered, a few days since, in the upper part of Robeson county, making his escape with a negro woman belonging to Mrs. Campbell, of Marion District, S. C. The said Campbell is about thirty-five or forty years of age, light hair, about half of it grey; his neck has some appearance of being marked with small pox, and his chin has a hollow in it. He has rather an impediment in his speech, and walks with his body a little inclined forward. He had on a white hat with a broad brim, black jeans homespun coat and pantaloons, tolerable fine. It is supposed that his true name is David Campbell. He was last seen at the house of Mr. Murdock Campbell, in the county of Cumberland, N. C., and in all probability he is still lurking about the said Campbell's.

GEORGE J. BETHEA.

Marion District, S. C., Oct. 17, 1842. 24-3m

Two Valuable Plantations for sale.

BEING desirous of removing to the West, I offer for sale all my Real Estate, consisting of Two VALUABLE PLANTATIONS, situated about 30 miles from Fayetteville, on the Fayetteville and Salem Road, and about 10 miles from Carthage. The tract on which I reside contains about 1000 acres, about 300 of which are cleared and in a high state of cultivation—well adapted to the culture of cotton, corn, wheat, &c. The buildings are extensive, lately repaired, and very comfortable. On this plantation is also a fine Cotton Gin.

The other Plantation is adjoining, and embraces about 1200 acres, about 200 of which are cleared—good buildings—valuable Grist Mill.

Both situations are healthy and have a plentiful supply of good water. Terms will be liberal. Persons from the low country would do well to examine this property, as it combines health with fertility.

DUGALD McDUGALD.

October 29, 1842. 26tf

NOTICE.

HAVING taken letters of administration from the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Moore County, according to Law, on the Estate of Alex'r McDugald, dec'd, and having obtained an order of Court to that effect, I shall expose to public sale, on the 30th NOVEMBER, 1842, the following property, belonging to said estate, viz: Six likely young NEGROES, two of whom are first rate wagon makers, house carpenters, and painters. The others are two young men and two girls, of the age of 14 or 15 years, all under good character. 2 Barouches, neatly finished, and 2 Sulkeys. 6 road wagons, new and warranted good. Terms of sale of the above described property, Cash.

Also, the following property will be sold on a reasonable credit, viz: 3 new and first rate sets of blacksmith tools, a great variety of wagon makers' tools, carpenters' tools, implements for painting, &c. farming tools, one cotton gin, 7 head of horses, 3 mules, large and well broken, 100 head of hogs, all of the best breeds in North Carolina, a number of cows and sheep, and Household and Kitchen Furniture.

—ALSO—

200 acres of LAND on the Dry Fork, and 500 on the White Oak Creek, both tracts improved. Sale to take place at my residence—to commence at 10 o'clock.

DUGALD McDUGALD, *Adm'r.*

August 24, 1842. 17-ts

N. B. All persons having claims against the Estate of Alexander McDugald, dec'd, will please present them within the time prescribed by Law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

DUGALD McDUGALD, *Adm'r.*

August 24.

$100 REWARD.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD has been offered for months, to any one who will use a bottle of HAYS' LINIMENT for the PILES without being cured. Of thousands sold, in no one instance has it failed of a cure. Proof overwhelming to be seen where it is sold. It is also a certain cure in *nearly every case.*

(Externally) in the following complaints:—For the Piles; for all Dropsy; Tender Feet; Sore Throat by cancers or ulcers; Croup; Whooping Cough; Scald Head; tightness of the chest, especially in children; Foul Ulcers of the legs, or other fungus sores, however obstinate or long standing; Flesh Wounds; Chilblains, &c. &c.

LOOK OUT.

Some Swindlers have been counterfeiting this article, and put it up with various devices. Do not be imposed upon. One thing only will protect you—it is the name of COMSTOCK & CO.; *that name must be always on the wrapper,* or you are cheated. Do not forget it. Take this direction with you, and test by that, or never buy it; for it is *impossible* for any other to be true or genuine.

Sold by COMSTOCK & CO., 71 Maiden Lane, New York, and at the Fayetteville Book Store.

Blanks for sale at this Office.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends, and the community generally, that he is now receiving from the North his FALL and WINTER STOCK, consisting of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Cotton Bagging, Rope, Iron, Nails, Hollow Ware, Trace Chains, Weeding Hoes, Collins' and Simmons' Axes, Cotton and Wool Cards, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.

Best Loaf and Brown Sugar, Coffee and Tea, Powder and Shot, Indigo, Madder, Spanish Brown, Epsom and Glauber Salts, Crockery Ware, &c. &c.

Also,

A large and general assortment of **CANDLES,** kept constantly on hand, at Wholesale and Retail. Being determined to devote all necessary attention to the MOULDING, and having spared no pains to improve the appearance as well as quality of his Candles, he hopes to receive a due share of patronage.

W. McL. McKAY.

Fayetteville, Oct. 10, 1842. 23tf

ENGLISH TEACHER.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN of Virginia, who has had several years' experience in teaching the usual branches of a *liberal* English Education, and who can produce the highest testimonials of literary capacity and moral character, is desirous of obtaining a situation in some healthy and moral community in North Carolina. Communications, *post paid,* addressed to T. S. C., Richieville, Dinwiddie county, Va., will meet with prompt attention. A young gentleman, who is anxious to take charge of an Elementary School, can also be heard of by addressing as above.

October 1, 1842. 23-6w

ENTERTAINMENT.

LOOK AT THIS!—My House has been thoroughly repaired. I will keep Entertainment at very reduced prices, and be glad to welcome the return of my friends and customers. Call and see.

E. SMITH.

Fayetteville, October 13, 1841. 71tf

My House is on the corner of Gillespie and Mumford Streets, convenient to the Market, and near the St te Bank. E. S.

HOLBROOKS' BELLS,
For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by JAMES MARTINE

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. All old Bells re-cast.

Fayetteville, October 59tf

Lime! Lime!! Lime!!!

300 CASKS SUPERIOR THOMASTOWN LIME, in prime order, just received and for sale cheap.

ELIJAH FULLER.

January 18, 1842. 85tf

JAMES SUNDY,

Trimmer and Harness Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time, and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices,

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach Lace and Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Barouche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c., Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, if it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time

Fayetteville, April 27, 1841. 47tf

Swaim's Justice,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

OWEN HOUSTON,
Saddle, Trunk and Harness Maker,

TAKES this method of informing his friends and customers, in town and country, that he has moved back to his OLD STAND on Hay Street, one door below Mr. Jas. Baker's Hardware Store, where he may be found at all times, prepared to do any work in his line on the most reasonable terms.

☞ REPAIRING promptly attended to and thankfully received.

He keeps constantly on hand an assortment of

MEN'S AND LADIES' SADDLES,
Also, Harness of all kinds, Bridles, Whips, Collars, Trunks,

And every article in his line of business.

He would take this opportunity of returning his thanks to those who have patronized him; and hopes by punctuality to business, and moderate charges, to continue to merit their patronage.

September 4, 1841. 66tf

GRAY'S OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers; old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store, for sale at a reduced price.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS,

CONSTANTLY for sale by MICHAEL McGARY.

July 11, 1842. 10tf

NEW GOODS,
Uncommonly Cheap.

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Purchased at the late reduced prices, among which are—French Lawns and Prints, Ginghams, plain and figured Muslin, best black Silks, figured and plain ditto, some very superior dress Shawls and Capes, newest style London Straw Bonnets, common ditto, Calicoes, checked Muslin, Jaconet and Cambric, Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, 3-4 to 6-4 brown and bleached Domestics, Spool Cotton and Sewing Silk, Tuck and Side Combs, with many other articles, forming the largest assortment in this State,—all of which are offered at reduced prices for Cash, or to punctual customers on time.

June 27, 1842. 8tf

FOR SALE.

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
20 hhds. Brown SUGAR,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump ditto,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
100 kegs Cut Nails,
15 tons Iron and Steel, assorted,
60 bags Rio Coffee,
10 bags Java ditto,
2 tons Pots, Ovens, Skillets, and Wagon Boxes,
75 kegs White Lead, } Ground in Oil,
20 kegs Black ditto, }
And an assortment of other Paints, and Putty,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, and Twine,
10 kegs Dupont's Powder,
8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Window Glass,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
100 lbs. Seine Twine,
200 lbs. Chrome Green,
5 coils heavy Cordage,
10 bbls. Calcined Plaster,
10 casks Ground ditto,
Imperial and Hyson Tea, and an assortment of Spices,
6 half barrels Mackerel,
Madeira, Port, London P., Teneriffe, and low priced Wines,
1 cask Red Clover Seed,

And a general assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

October 20, 1841. 72tf

NEW YORK AND WILMINGTON PACKETS.

OLD LINE.

To sail punctually every week during the year.

Brig LEONORA, Miller, Master.
Brig SOOY, Tyler, Master.
Schr. A. F. THORN, H. Sandford, Master.
Schr. CHAS. E. THORN, W. Smith, Master.
Schr. JULIA, Shoemaker, Master.

THE above are all fast sailing copper-fastened vessels, well calculated for the trade; commanded by men of experience, and will insure at the lowest rates, and the appointed day of sailing will be punctually adhered to. Freights will be taken at the lowest rates. All goods directed to the care of the Agent will be forwarded free of commission.

JOHN OGDEN, *Agent, New York.*

July 21, 1841. 60-tf.

Shirtings & Sheetings, 4-4 & 7-8,

COTTON YARNS, from Nos. 4 to 12, Carpet Twine 3 and 4 ply, and wrapping Twine, manufactured at the Beaver Creek Mills, near Fayetteville, N. C. Country Merchants will do well to call and examine these goods before making their fall purchases elsewhere.

HALL & JOHNSON.

July 6, 1842. 9-tf.

SOUTHERN HARMONY.

A SUPPLY just received.

E. J. HALE.

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.
At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS,

Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned, as Agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58-tf

MARBLE FACTORY,

BY JAMES FOSTER.

Fayetteville, June 18, 1842. 7tf

LAMP OIL.

THE Subscriber has just received a hogshead of warranted pure Winter strained Sperm Lamp OIL, a first rate article for Cotton Manufacturers' use, which he will sell low by hhd. or retail. Also, Tanners' and Linseed Oil, by barrel or retail.

JAS. MARTINE.

October 18, 1841. 72tf

PETERS' PILLS.

THE wonderful cures effected by this Medicine are the all engrossing subjects of the day. Go where you will, and you hear nothing but Mr. Such-a-One has been cured by PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS; or, you know Mrs. So-and-So was at the point of death, but she has been cured by Dr. Peters' Pills; or, are you not glad that Miss —— has been restored to health by Dr. Peters' wondrous Medicine.

Really, this Medicine must be very good, or it could not cure so many. It is good. For many years it has passed on the "even, silent tenor of its way," curing hundreds of persons who were wrangling with death. But now its onward course is impetuous.

It is as impossible to stay the demand for this Medicine as to hush the rushing wind.

A life Medicine that will procrastinate death for many years, shall it not enter every house? Shall it not be used by every individual? Let no man say, I don't want it. You know not what to-morrow may bring forth. All should use this remedy, and remember that health is the first blessing from God.

They do indeed restore the health of the body, because they purify and invigorate the blood, and their good effects are not counterbalanced by any inconvenience; being composed entirely of vegetables, they do not expose those who use them to danger, and their effects are as certain as they are salutary; they are daily and safely administered to infancy, youth, manhood and old age, and to women in the most critical and delicate circumstances, they do not disturb or shock the animal functions, but restore their order and re-establish their health; and for all the purposes which a vegetable purgative, or certain cleanser of the whole system are required, they stand without a rival—they are allowed to be all that can be accomplished in Medicine, both for power and innocence.

Retail price 50 cts. per box. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 12, 1841. 49-1Y

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:

NOTICE to shew cause against the Petitions of the following Petitioners, for their discharge and certificate as Bankrupts, at Wilmington, on Monday the 19th day of December next, to-wit:—

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Robert C. Belden, Tanner and Currier.
David Carver, Clerk.
Neill Johnson, Tavern Keeper.
John C. Latta, Clerk.
Patrick Dailey, Clerk.
Lewis S. Belden, Tanner and Currier.
Nathan Sikes, Shoemaker.
James Jenkins, Farmer.
William J. Anderson, Clerk.
Augustus J. Erambert, Wheel-wright.
Robert Wooten, Clerk.
Albert Torrence, late Merchant.
John M. Stedman, Clerk.
Charles A. McMillan, Clerk.
Charles N. Fennell, Clerk.
James B. Carver, Farmer.
Lizar Solomons, Carpenter.
John Averitt, Farmer,
Albert P. Hurt, Mechanic.
Jesse Gibson, Farmer.
James Cameron, Farmer.
James Price, Farmer.

SAMPSON COUNTY.
Salmon Strong, Physician.
John McKinnie, Farmer.
Joel Joyner, Jr., Farmer.
Duncan T. Patterson, Schoolmaster.
David Underwood, Farmer.
William Vann, Farmer.
Jacob Hollingsworth, Tailor.
Francis Westbrook, Farmer.
Furney Westbrook, Farmer.
George W. Jernigan, Farmer.

BLADEN COUNTY.
Dugald McMillan, Merchant.
John A. Russ, Merchant.
Josiah Russ, Farmer.
Evan Bevan, Merchant.
John W. Potter, Merchant.

ROBESON COUNTY.
Stephen Pledger, Farmer.

NEW HANOVER COUNTY.
Jonathan Barry, Commission Merchant.
Alfred Bryant, Commission Merchant.
Norborne Radcliffe, Mason.
Aaron P. Kline, Clerk.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.
John Jordan, Merchant.
John Northcott, Farmer.
Walter A. Jordan, Farmer.
Hardy Morgan, Farmer.
Joel Lucas, Farmer,
Elijah Sugg, Farmer.

MOORE COUNTY.
Thomas Muse, Farmer.
Miles Muse, Farmer.
John Muse, Farmer.
A. McK. Sowell, Farmer.
Quimby Sowell, Farmer.
Carroll Brady, Farmer.
John Smith, Farmer.
Noah Brewer, Farmer.
George Hunsucker, Farmer.
James H. Muse, Farmer.
Mark Allen, Farmer.
Alfred Shields, Farmer.
John McNeill, Farmer.
Joseph G. Moore, Hatter
Daniel Muse, Farmer.
John Phillips, Farmer.

DAVIDSON COUNTY.
John F. C. Heitman, Schoolmaster.
Hardison Lapish, Saddler.
Emanuel Rikard, Brick Mason.
James R. Owen, Farmer.
Franklin Sullivan, Merchant.
Anderson Tow, Merchant.
John R. Owen, Farmer.
Christian Bringle, Farmer.

STOKES COUNTY.
Edmund Tucker, Farmer.
John B. Kingsbury, Carpenter.

RUTHERFORD COUNTY.
J. L. Terrell, Carpenter.
Martin Beam, Hatter.
Warner J. Hyder, Farmer.
Benjamin D. Hyder, Farmer.

DAVIE COUNTY.
Radford Foster, Farmer.
Berry Foster, Clerk.
Forest L. Powell, Farmer.
David Owen, Farmer.
Joel C. Fickler, Laborer.
James Cavender, Farmer.
Boon Frost, Shoemaker.

SURRY COUNTY.
John Harris, Farmer.
Francis P. Vest, Carpenter.
Thomas P. Coe, Carpenter.
Burgess Wood, Farmer.
Samuel Simmons, Laborer.
Martin Boles, Farmer.
Dabney Walker, Merchant.
Leonard L. Shugart, Farmer.
William Marsh, Tailor.
Anderson Whitaker, Tavern Keeper.
Cornelius Buchanan, Cabinet Maker.
Thomas B. Wright, late Merchant.
Armsted J. Simmons, Farmer.
John Simmons, Farmer.
Nathan Simmons, Farmer.
John Jackson, Farmer.
Winston Somers, Physician.
William H. Harris, Farmer.

RICHMOND COUNTY.
Edward D. Jarrott.

CABARRUS COUNTY.
Abraham C. McRae.
John Benson, Shoemaker.
John A. Patterson, Carpenter.
Ishmael Williams, Mill-wright.
John M. Warmoth, Saddler.

ROWAN COUNTY.
Wade Phillips, Farmer.
David Wise, Farmer.
Samuel Reeves.
David Kerns, Schoolmaster.
James J. Long.
Frederick Mahaly.
James E. Pugh, Blacksmith.
William A. Lippard, Farmer.
William Howard.
Thomas Dickson, Tailor.
Samuel S. Brailey, Blacksmith.
Jordan Wise, Farmer.
David Houltshouser, Farmer.
Henry W. Watson, Farmer.
Addison J. Kelly, Farmer.
George M. Weant, Grocer.
Robert Brown, Grocer.
Thomas Sawyer, Blacksmith
A. C. McLelland, Painter.

BURKE COUNTY.
Menos H. Dawson.
Thomas Mitchell, Miner.
Albert G. Forney, late Merchant.
Thomas J. Forney, Merchant.
Henry Pressnell, Merchant.
William Powell, Shoemaker.
Marcus L. Forney, Farmer
Peter B. Forney, Gold Miner
Joseph M. Walker, Laborer.
Oscar Willis, Miner.
Isaac N. Forney, Farmer.
James H. Forney, Miner.
John E. Boucheille, Miner.
Charles C. P. Gaither, Farmer.
William C. Norwood, Mechanic.
William A. Graham, Physician.

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.
Robert P. Johnson, Saddler.
Thomas Boyd, Farmer.
John R. Bolton, Coiner.
Darius Folsom, Tinner.
Andrew Montgomery, Saddler.
Andrew H. Porter, Tailor.
Hiram H. Raney, Cabinet Maker.
Jonas Rudesell, Blacksmith.
Robert B. Wallace, Farmer.
Henry W. Marks, Shoemaker.
Stephen W. Allen, Blacksmith.
Patrick J. Wilson, Farmer.
Jacob Lemly, Carpenter.

WILKES COUNTY.
Benjamin Duncan, Farmer.

IREDELL COUNTY.
Absalom Roby.
James L. Hughes.
Melver Redman, Merchant.
Alexander B. Moore, Chair Maker.
William L. Blalock, Farmer.
John A. Carter, Farmer.
Greenbury Holbrooks, Blacksmith.
William Condrey, Farmer.
Alexander Jones, Blacksmith.
John S. Nicholls, Farmer.
Samuel Albea, Late Merchant.
Elam G. Lewis, Coach Maker.
Michael Rickert, Mechanic.
John Moore, Farmer.
George W. Hase, Laborer.
John F. Irwin.
Isaac L. Ward.

STANLY COUNTY.
Abraham J. Sechankle, Physician.

GUILFORD COUNTY
Jesse McCuistin, Merchant.
Robert Bell, Wagon Maker.
Martin Blalock, Farmer,
Samuel Bell, Blacksmith.
William H. Moring, Mechanic.
John Waggoner, Farmer.
James N. Ross, Farmer.
William P. Lindsay, Carriage Maker.
Jesse Needham, Merchant.
Reuben Ross, Mechanic.
John Clark, Teacher.
Lovick Lamberth, late Merchant.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.
William R. Strong, Tobacco Manufacturer.
Terrel Hopper, Blacksmith.
Charles R. Smith.
William H. Moore, Farmer.
Robert W. Moore, Farmer.
Lorenzo D. Sanders, Farmer.
Pendleton Jones, Inn Keeper.
John Price, Farmer.
John W. Smith, Farmer.
Jonathan S. Bostick, Farmer.
Alexander Price, Farmer.

LINCOLN COUNTY.
Hiram A. Lawrence, Carpenter.
Moses T. Abernathy, Iron Master.
T. M. Abernathy & J. E. Robeson, Merchants.
James C. Rudesell, Physician.
Charles Ward, Farmer.
Isaac Wycough, Wagon Maker.

CALDWELL COUNTY.
Richard Estes, Blacksmith.

Publication ordered.

H. POTTER, *D. J. U. S. N. C.*

Fayetteville, Sept. 24, 1842. 21-10w

GEO. D. HUBBARD,
Draper and Tailor,

WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Fayetteville, and the public generally, that he intends to carry on the Business in all its branches, and does not hesitate to say that he can give entire satisfaction to all who may favor him, on as reasonable terms as any other Establishment.

Ready-made Clothing constantly on hand.

All orders from the country will meet with prompt attention.

GEO. D. HUBBARD,
Opposite the Lafayette Hotel.

April 9, 1842. 97tf

NEW STOCK OF GOODS.

WILLIAM McINTYRE

OFFERS for sale Pilot and Beaver Cloths, strong Coatings, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, Glasgow Jeans, Kerseys, Rose and Duffil Blankets, Vestings, (Valencia, Satin, Marseilles,) Italian Cravats, Scarfs, Suspenders, Lasting, Satin, and other fancy Buttons, Blanket Shawls, common and fancy Handkerchiefs, English and French Merinos, Alpacca Cloth and Serge, Persian Cloths, Challys, Bombazines, (light colors) Jaconet, Swiss and Book Muslins, Ginghams, Calicoes, Bed Ticks, Apron Checks, Diapers, Irish Linens, Bleached Sheetings, Shirtings and Drillings, Raworth's 300 yd. Spool Cotton, Blanket and Cloth Frock Coats, BOOTS, SHOES and SLIPPERS, CAPS, Wool and fine HATS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY, Hemming's Needles, Pins, Knitting Pins for knitting silk, Pen and Pocket Knives, Knives and Forks, Shears, Scissors, Iron and Britannia Spoons, Pad and Stock Locks, Carpenters' patent iron Rim Locks, Drawing Knives, Screws, Augurs, Wood and Bed Screws, Collins' Cast Steel Axes, Whittemore's Cards, Rowland's Mill Saws, Trace Chains, Cast Steel Spades, Cut Nails, Bar Iron, GROCERIES, Sugars, Coffee, Teas, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Mustard, Dry Black Lead, White Lead, Window Glass, CROCKERY and GLASS WARE, Dupont's Powder.

Fayetteville, Sept. 28, 1842. 21-4m

NEW STOCK OF

BOOKS AND STATIONARY.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a large assortment of

BOOKS AND STATIONARY,

Comprising a very general stock of School Books, Blank Books, Writing and Wrapping Paper, (some very low priced Ruled Caps) Superfine Pen and Pocket Knives, Ink, Inkstands, &c. &c. All of which he will be glad to sell at his usual low prices *for Cash.*

New publications received frequently from New York; and any work not on hand procured to order, at short notice. E. J. HALE.

September 28.

GARDNER & McKETHAN,
Carriage Makers,

HAVE NOW ON HAND and for sale at very *REDUCED PRICES*—

4 Carriages,
6 Barouches,
4 Buggies,
3 Buggy Gigs,
4 Sulkeys,
8 Spring Wagons, and
3 Chain Wagons.

Also, a very large assortment of Work which we are daily finishing.

Also, a general assortment of COACH MAKERS' MATERIALS kept constantly on hand and for sale.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their work, as they feel confident they can make their work as well, and sell it as low as it can be had from any regular Northern Establishment.

All work made and sold by them is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge, if they fail by bad workmanship or materials.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

FAYETTEVILLE, Nov. 1, 1842.

FOR SALE.

AN EXCELLENT 4 Horse Wagon and Team, with all the necessary fixtures for the Road.

Apply to H. LEETE.

June 28, 1842. 8-tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving, in addition to his former Stock, a general assortment of

FINE & COMMON CROCKERY,

Embracing a variety of the latest French and English patterns, viz:—

Tea Sets of plain and raised figured China, and white, blue and green Granite; Dinner Sets of white and blue figured Granite; Plates, white, blue, green, brown, pink and sprigged; Ditto white, blue, green, brown, pink and glass Coffee sets; Pickles, white and sprigged; Bakers, white, blue, brown, green and pink; Soup Tureens, white and blue Granite; Gravy Tureens, white, blue, brown and sprigged; Bowls, white, blue, brown, green, pink and sprigged; Cups, Coffee and Tea, raised figured China; Tea Pots, Sugars and Creams, every variety; Ewers and Basins; Chambers; Mugs, white, blue, brown and pink; Twifflin, blue edged; Muffins, ditto; Dinners, ditto; Teas, painted and figured; Tumblers, painted; Mugs, ditto; Glass Tumblers, fine and common quality; Do. Molasses Jugs; Do. Salterliars; Do. Nappies.

Sugars, loaf, lump and brown; Coffee, Rio, Laguira and Java; Molasses; Salt; Iron; Nails; Steel; Collins' Axes; Steelyards; Table and Tea Spoons; Table Cutlery, fine and common; Gun Locks, 20 dozen; Shovels; Spades; Brooms; Buckets; Bellows; Anvils; Vises; Wagon Boxes; Trace and Halter Chains; 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 Window Glass; Putty; White Lead; Scotch and Maccoboy Snuff, in bottles and bladders; Tow and Jute Bale Rope; Tow and Hemp Cotton Bagging, 40 to 44 inches; Bale Twine; Sole Leather; Powder, Shot and Lead; Hollow-Ware; 125 reams large and small size Wrapping Paper; Table Salt in boxes; Starch, Pepper, Spice and Ginger; Principe Cigars, (Steamboat brand;) Bed Cords; Cotton and Wool Cards, Coffee Mills; Spirits Turpentine; Opodeldoc; Bateman's Drops; British Oil; Godfrey's Cordial; Cayenne Pepper; Brimstone, Epsom Salts; Alum; Saltpetre; Lampblack; Copal Varnish; Copperas; Saleratus; Spanish Brown; Annatto; Indigo; Madder; Blacking; Mustard; Nutmegs; Cinnamon; Camphor; Castile, Almond and common Bar Soap; 17 cases gentlemen's fine and common Fur and Silk Hats; Men's and Boys' Fur, Cloth, Sealskin and Selette Caps; 10 cases Men's thick Brogans and Russets; Willow, Amazon, Silk and Straw Bonnets; blue, black and steel-mixed Cloths, Cassimeres and Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Muslin-de-Laines; Orleans Cloth; Cassians; Calicoes; Cambries; black and blue Silks; Satin Taglionis; Flannels; Buffalo and Pilot Cloths; Bed Ticking; Shirtings and Sheetings; Cotton Umbrellas; Negro Blankets; Cotton and Plaid Shawls; metal, horn and lasting Buttons; ball and spool Cotton Thread.

All of which will be sold low for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to prompt customers.

J. D. WILLIAMS.

October 5, 1842 22-f

Locofoco Friction MATCHES.

50 GROSS Holmes' improved FRICTION MATCHES, just received and for sale by the gross or dozen,—a superior article and warranted. Apply to JAMES MARTINE.

A constant supply of the above kept on hand, and will be sold low to sell again.

Fayetteville, Sept. 5, 1840. 14tf

French Burr MILL STONES for Wheat, and COLOGNE STONES for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agents for the sale of the above MILL STONES in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, we would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to us at this place. We *warrant* the article to be genuine; if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1840. 13tf

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE
FROM FAYETTEVILLE TO WARSAW.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri-weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 6 o'clock, P. M.;—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, *Proprietors.*

February 10, 1842. 44-tf

Important to the Afflicted.

SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES.—Cough Lozenges for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Tightness of the Chest and Consumption, warranted superior to all other remedies as they cure quicker and more effectually.

Worm Lozenges for destroying worms that never fail. Over 400,000 boxes have been sold, and no instance has occurred of their failure.

Opinions of the Press.—We recommend Sherman's Medicated Lozenges to our readers as the pleasantest and best medicine we have ever tried. His Cough Lozenges cured us of a distressing cough in one day, and his Worm Lozenges we have used among our children with uniform success.—*Ev. N.*

Price, 25 cents per box. For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. 49-1Y

TO FAMILIES.

ROWAND'S IMPROVED

TONIC MIXTURE.

THOSE who would have recourse to a Family Medicine for FEVER AND AGUE, Dyspepsia, and Nervous Weaknesses, should discriminate between the "thousand and one" remedies constantly heralded forth to the public, (the same now as in times past,) and that almost universally successful prescription called

ROWAND'S IMPROVED TONIC MIXTURE.

A few remarks will serve to illustrate the difference. In the first place, the operation of the Tonic Mixture in the cure of Fever and Ague is entirely new and peculiar, yet safer principles. It not only promptly arrests the course of the chill when punctually and perseveringly used, but it restores the wonted functions of the general system to a perfectly healthy state; when relapses are more liable to ensue than an attack of the disease one who has never had it before. Thirdly: The system, during the administration of the Improved Tonic Mixture, springs up at once under its benign influence, and gives forth an earnest of returning health and vigour. Fourthly: Producing more or less effect on the bowels, the cause of the disease passes off in the way most strongly indicated by nature. Fifthly: Its effects on the system are uniformly mild and safe, as well as efficient, and it is well adapted to the feeblest infant, simply by a modification of the dose, as to the most vigorous adult. Many other considerations, of the utmost importance to the anxious parents and invalids, might be enumerated here, but the above are a few of the points of contrast, in comparison with the remedies generally resorted to in professional and family practice, from which a proper judgment may be formed in selecting the remedy.

N. B. With a view to re-establish entire confidence in the efficiency of the "Rowand's Improved Tonic Mixture," to effect a lasting cure of Fever and Ague, the Proprietor restores the original guarantee, viz: The money shall be returned in every case wherein the remedy has been punctually used without producing the desired effect.

Address DR. JOHN R. ROWAND.

No. 28 *North Second Street, Philadelphia.*

Sept. 1, 1842. 18-3m

☞ A Fresh supply just received for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.